

CITY OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA



CONSOLIDATED PLAN

For the HUD

ADDI, CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA

Programs

For the Four-Year Period

July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2010

FINAL



**Neighborhood Services Department
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
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Four-Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is optional, but encouraged. If you choose to complete it, please provide a brief overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that are proposed throughout the 3-5 year strategic planning period.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

1. Executive Summary

This Consolidated Plan presents the City of Las Vegas's (City) strategies for the use of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula grant program funding. HUD's formula grant programs include the American Dream Down payment Initiative (ADDI), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). This plan covers four program years for the period of July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2010.

The housing and community development activities included in this plan seek to achieve HUD's goals to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities. The City plans to target low and moderate-income residents, special needs populations, and low and moderate-income residential areas. The HOPWA program plans to target eligible persons and activities located throughout Clark County. The City plans to coordinate its programs and projects with other local jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and State and Federal programs.

The preparation of this plan included extensive opportunities for citizen input and comment. The City held focus group community meetings, public hearings, and public meetings and consulted with several non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations, and government agencies. The draft 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan was made available to the public through advertisement in local newspapers on March 30, 2006 for a 30-day public review and comment period. The draft plan was made available for review in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department. The City plans to make the final plan available to the public on the City's website at www.lasvegasnevada.gov and in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department.

Community Profile

Please refer to the City of Las Vegas Community Profile publication which may be downloaded from the City's website at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/community_profile.pdf.

City Vision and Priorities

City of Las Vegas Vision is:

A vibrant, affordable, and diverse city of opportunity in which all citizens enjoy their neighborhoods, feel safe, and know they will be heard.

City of Las Vegas Priorities are:

- Create, integrate and manage orderly and sustainable development and growth of our community.
- Manage cost and revenue resources to achieve efficient operations.
- Support and encourage sustainability, livability and pride in our neighborhoods.
- Aggressively attract and retain diverse businesses.
- Promote healthy lifestyles for all segments of the community.
- Promote an open government which allows access, participation and respectful communication.
- Provide a safe environment for our residents, businesses and visitors using a community oriented approach.
- Revitalize and invigorate our mature areas and the urban core.

In support of the City's vision and priorities, the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan include housing and community development activities which:

- Create more affordable rental and owner-occupied housing opportunities for its citizens;
- Support diverse, safe, sustainable and livable neighborhoods through the improvements to housing, facilities, infrastructure, and services;
- Provide public facilities and services that promote healthy lifestyles for all segments of the community, including the disabled, homeless, low-income residents, seniors, and youth;
- Promote open government by providing its citizens with extensive public input and comment opportunities regarding the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan;
- Improve housing stock, public facilities and infrastructure to provide a safe environment for City residents, businesses, and visitors; and
- Provide affordable housing, improve streets and sidewalks, parks and recreation facilities that help revitalize and invigorate the City's urban core and surrounding neighborhoods.

For additional information on the City's priorities, the Las Vegas Master Plan 2020 Policy Document and other City plans may be downloaded from the City's website at <http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Publications/plans.asp>.

Housing and Community Development Needs

As part of the citizen participation process, two (2) focus group meetings were held in July 2005 with residents in West Las Vegas and East Las Vegas to help determine housing and community development needs. Also in July 2005, approximately 29,941 surveys were distributed within the low and moderate-income neighborhoods (CDBG-Eligible Areas) in the City to gather public input.

For a full analysis of the community survey results, please refer to the managing the process section of this plan. The survey asked the public to determine what services are important to them and their neighborhood. The following is a summary of the community survey results including the top three housing and community development needs for the general population, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

General Population: All Households

1. Employment Opportunities
2. Repair your Home
3. Affordable Housing

Special Needs Population: Seniors

1. Repair your Home
2. Senior Services
3. Affordable Homes

Special Needs Population: Persons with Disabilities

1. Disabilities Services
2. Repair your Home
3. Assisted Living

Summary of Priority Needs and Objectives

The following tables indicate the housing, homeless, non-homeless special needs, and community development priority needs categories and specific objectives by priority.

Table 1 - Housing Priority Needs Categories and Specific Objectives

Owner-Occupied Housing	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Improve the quality of owner housing	High
Increase the availability of affordable owner housing	High
Increase access to affordable owner housing	High
Increase access to affordable owner housing for minorities	High
Rental Housing	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Increase the supply of affordable rental housing	High
Improve the quality of affordable rental housing	High
Improve access to affordable rental housing	High
Improve access to affordable rental housing	High

High priority housing activities include:

- Construction of Housing
- Direct Homeownership Assistance
- Rental Housing Subsidies
- Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential

Table 2 - Homeless and Non-homeless Special Needs Priority Needs Categories and Specific Objectives

Homeless/HIV/AIDS	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Increase the number of homeless persons moving into permanent housing	High
End chronic homelessness	High
Provide housing and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families	High
Non-homeless Special Needs	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Increase range of housing options and related services for persons with special needs	High

High priority homeless activities include:

- HOPWA
- Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs
- Public Services (General)
- Subsistence Payments
- Youth Services

High priority non-homeless special needs housing and supportive services activities include:

- Elderly and Frail Elderly
- Persons with Severe Mental Illness
- Developmentally Disabled
- Physically Disabled
- Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted
- Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
- Public Housing Residents

High priority HOPWA activities include:

- Facility-based Housing – Operations
- Housing Information Services
- Resource Identification
- Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance
- Supportive Services
- Tenant-based Rental Assistance

Table 3 - Community Development Priority Needs Categories and Specific Objectives

Economic Development	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Improve economic opportunities for low-income persons	Medium
Remediate and redevelop brownfields	Low
Infrastructure	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Improve quality/increase quantity of public improvements that benefit lower income persons	High
Public Facilities	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Improve quality/increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons	High
Public Services	
Specific Objectives	Priority
Improve the services for low/mod income persons	High

High priority public facility and infrastructure activities include:

- Child Care Centers
- Handicapped Centers
- Health Facilities
- Homeless Facilities
- Parks, Recreational Facilities
- Public Facilities and Improvements (General)
- Senior Centers
- Sidewalks
- Youth Centers

High priority public services activities include:

- Abused and Neglected Children
- Battered and Abused Spouses
- Child Care Services
- Employment Training
- Health Services
- Mental Health Services
- Public Services (General)
- Senior Services
- Services for the Disabled
- Substance Abuse Services
- Youth Services

Please refer to the Consolidated Plan needs tables for activities, needs, gap, goals, priority needs, dollars to address, plan to fund, and funding source. More details are also included in Housing, Homeless, Non-homeless Special Needs, Community Development, and HOPWA narrative sections of this plan.

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

1. Mission Statement

Over the four programs years of this plan, the City of Las Vegas is planning to complete housing and community development activities that achieve HUD's goals to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities within the City of Las Vegas. These activities will provide assistance to low and moderate-income residents and special needs populations. The City plans to coordinate its programs and projects with other local jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and State and Federal programs.

The City plans to support the City's vision and priorities through the housing and community development activities listed in this plan. For information on the City's vision and priorities, please refer to the Executive Summary section of this plan. For additional information on the City's priorities, the Las Vegas Master Plan 2020 Policy Document and other City plans may be downloaded from the City's website at <http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Publications/plans.asp>.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

3-5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. Geographic Areas of the Jurisdiction

As of July 1, 2004, the City of Las Vegas, Nevada contained 130.13 square miles and had a total population of 559,824. For additional geographic information about the City of Las Vegas, please refer to the City of Las Vegas Community Profile publication which may be downloaded from the City's website at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/community_profile.pdf.

According to the U.S. Census 2000 data provided by HUD, the City of Las Vegas had a total population of 193,414 low and moderate-income persons. These are persons with incomes that are below 80 percent (%) of Area Median Income (AMI)

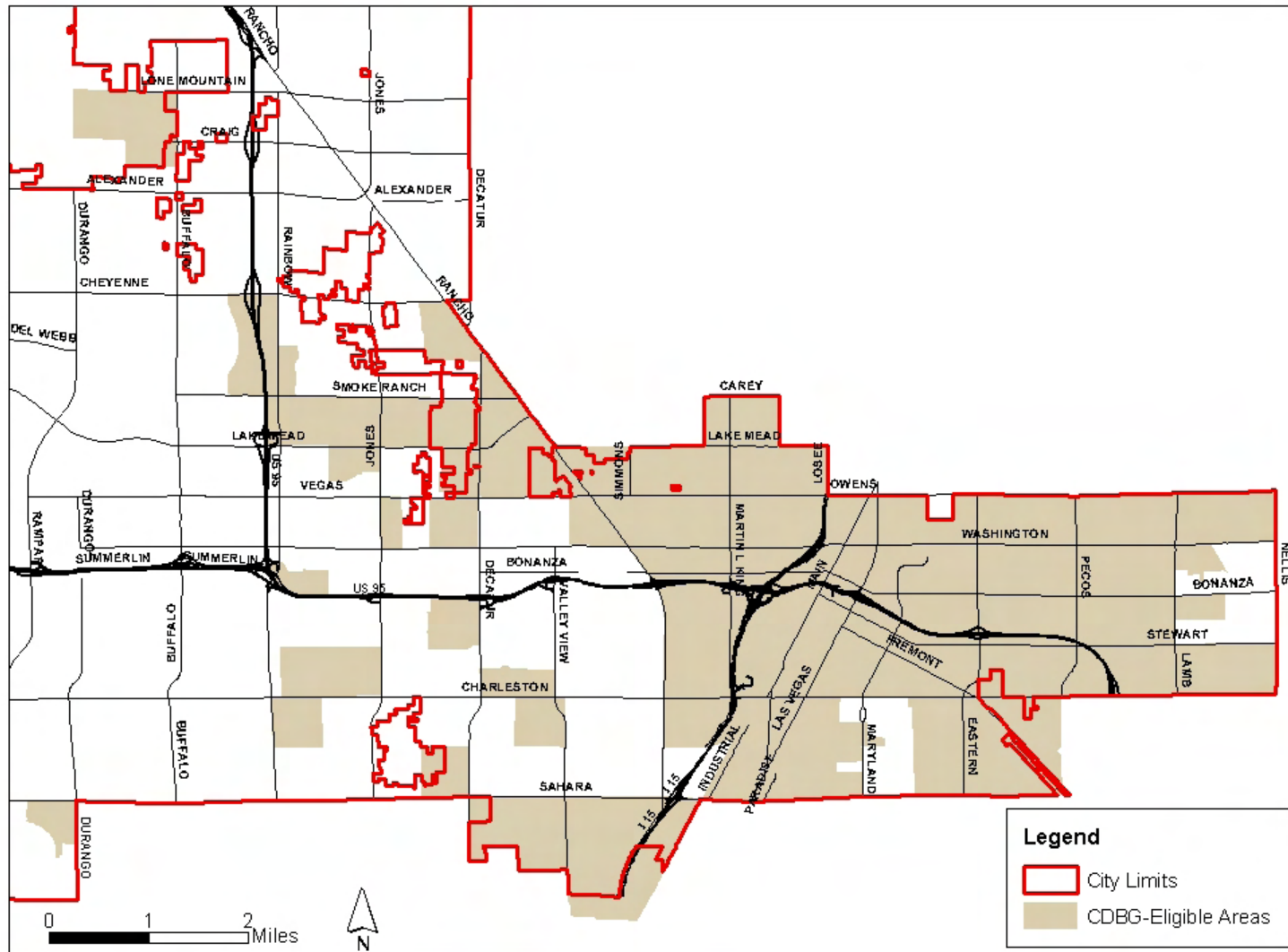
and are classified as low and moderate-income by HUD. In 2000, this was approximately 41 percent (%) of the total City population.

The CDBG (Community Development Block Grant)-eligible areas are the census tracts or block groups with 51 percent (%) or more of the population that are low and moderate-income, as defined by HUD. In 2000, these areas had a total of approximately 112,260 low and moderate-income persons. The low and moderate-income population averages about 60 percent (%) of the total population in these areas.

Map 1 below shows the CDBG-eligible areas within the City limits. City Consolidated Plan funds, except for HOPWA, will mostly target these areas and activities that directly benefit low and moderate-income persons citywide. City HOPWA funds will target low and moderate-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Clark County EMSA (Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area).

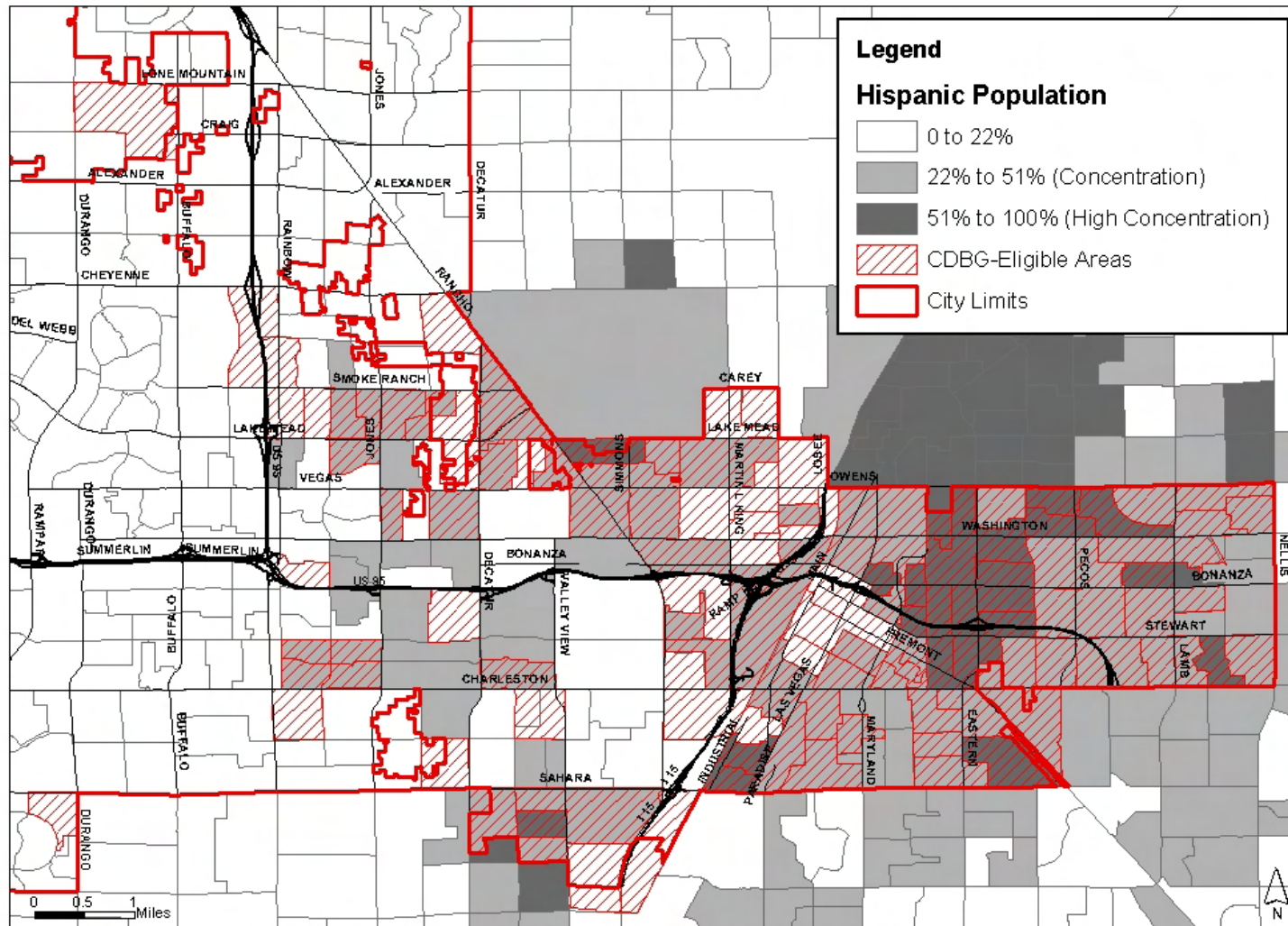
Maps 2, 3, and 4 below show the minority concentration areas, including the Hispanic, Black or African American, and Asian populations, and the CDBG-eligible areas. As shown on the maps, these minority populations are highly concentrated within the CDBG-eligible areas. For Maps 2 and 3, high concentrations are areas where minorities exceed 51 percent (%) or more of the total population. According to the 2000 U.S. Census for Clark County, 22 percent (%) of the total population was Hispanic or Latino, 9.1 percent was Black or African American, and 5.3 percent (%) was Asian. For Map 4, high concentrations are areas where minorities are more than twice the average of 5.3 percent (%) of the total population.

Map 1 - CDBG-Eligible Areas in the City of Las Vegas (areas with 51% or more of the population that are low and moderate-income)



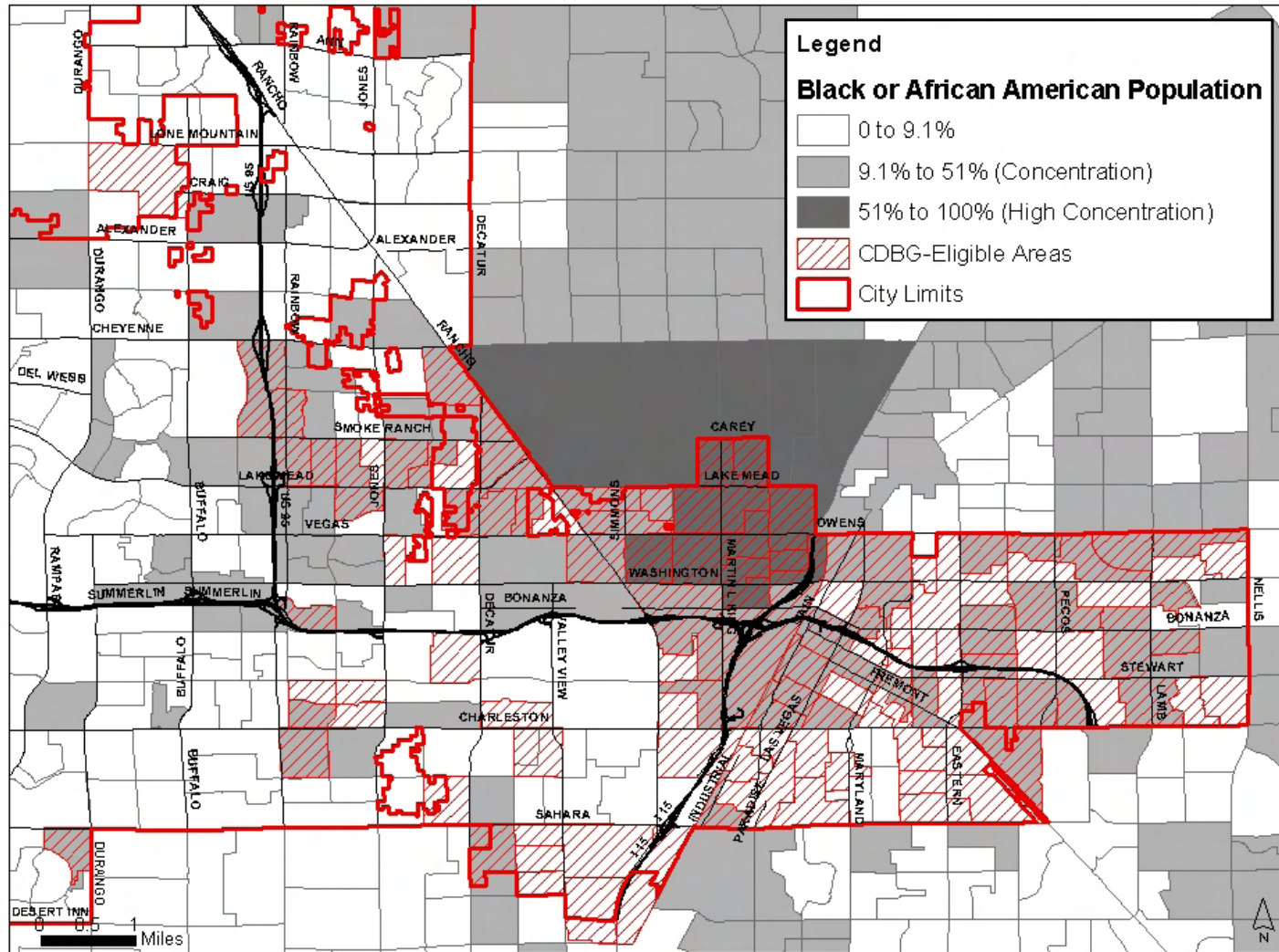
Source: HUD (U.S. Census 2000) – City of Las Vegas, NV

Map 2 – Minority Concentration Areas: Hispanic Population

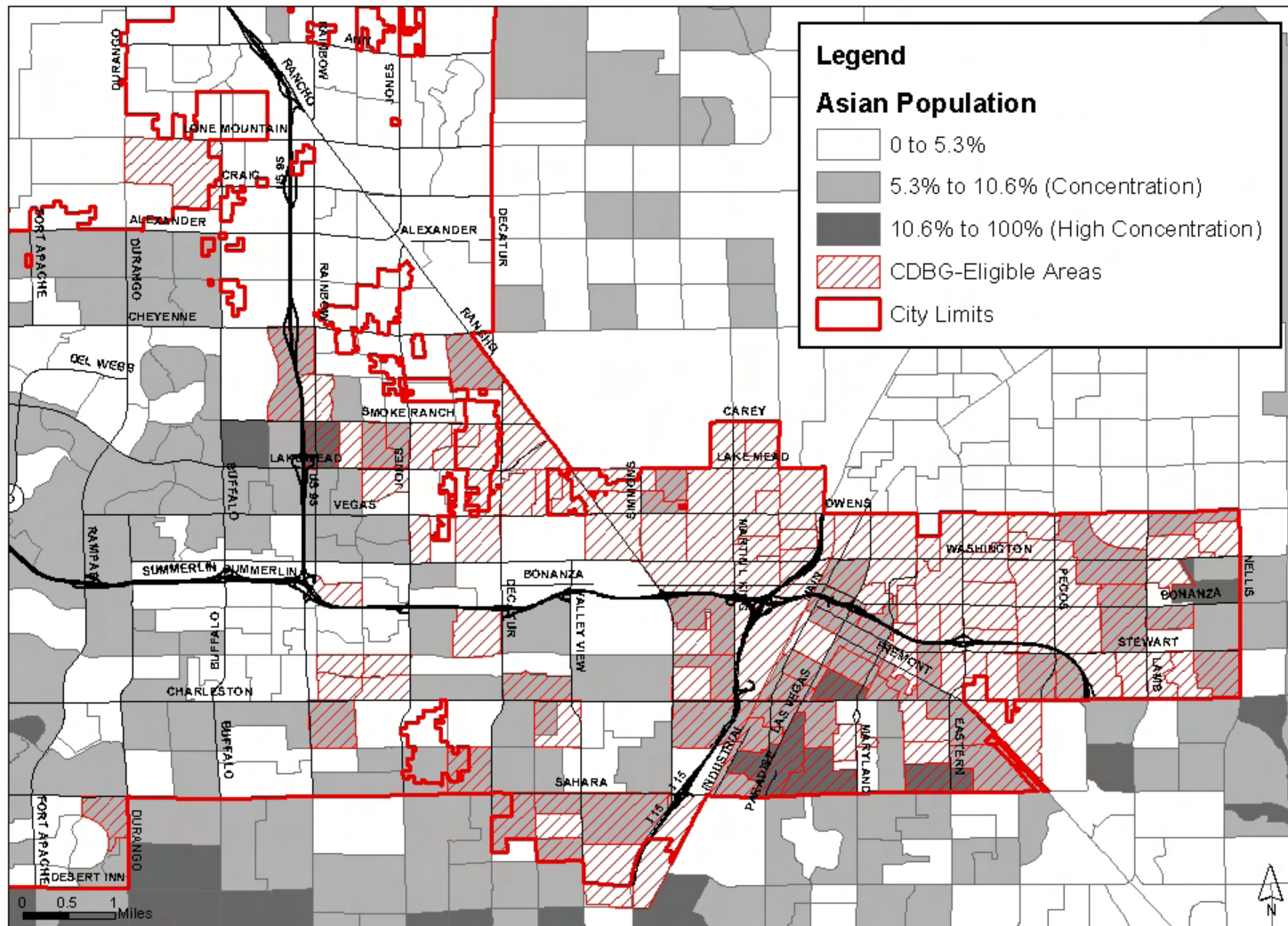


Source: U.S. Census 2000 – Clark County, NV

Map 3 – Minority Concentration Areas: Black or African American Population



Map 4 – Minority Concentration Areas: Asian Population



Source: U.S. Census 2000 – Clark County, NV

2. Basis for Allocation of Funding Geographically

The basis for allocating the City's Consolidated Plan programs investments geographically occurs during the Request for Applications (RFA) process. The City distributes grant applications for the ADDI, CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA programs to eligible non-profit organizations located throughout the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

The majority of the Consolidated Plan programs, except for HOPWA, will target the CDBG-eligible areas (see Map 1). City ADDI, CDBG, ESG, and HOME programs will also target activities that directly benefit low and moderate-income persons citywide. City HOPWA funds will target low and moderate-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Clark County EMSA.

High priority needs are the categories that the City will fund during the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. Medium priority needs are the categories that the City may fund during the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. Low priority needs are the categories that the City will not fund during the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. The following are the high priority needs categories:

- Owner-Occupied Housing
- Rental Housing
- Homeless/HIV/AIDS
- Non-homeless Special Needs
- Infrastructure
- Public Facilities
- Public Services

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

According to the Consolidated Plan, extremely low- and low-income households of all types are underserved with respect to affordable housing. In order to overcome this gap, the City has included strategies to provide additional affordable rental and owner housing opportunities. This Action Plan includes projects that will fund the acquisition, rehabilitation and new construction of rental and owner housing units using federal funds to leverage state and private funding sources. Other affordable housing projects in the Action Plan include the single family rehabilitation, minor home repairs, and first-time homeownership assistance programs.

According to the Consolidated Plan, senior and special needs housing and services are also underserved needs in the community. Projects that will fund senior and special needs housing and services are included in this Action Plan. Low and moderate-income persons are underserved in the areas of affordable childcare, employment opportunities, job training, youth activities, life skills, and social services. Several public services programs included in this Action Plan address these underserved needs of low and moderate-income persons.

Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

*Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

1. Lead Agency

The City of Las Vegas, a HUD entitlement grantee, is the lead agency for administering programs and projects covered by the 2006-2010 Consolidated Plan. During the previous program year, the City was participating as part of the HUD Consolidated Plan (HCP) Consortium where Clark County was the lead agency. The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department administers these programs and projects. Participating City of Las Vegas departments and non-profit organizations administering programs and projects covered by this plan include:

City of Las Vegas Departments	
Building and Safety	Finance and Business Services
Business Development	Leisure Services
City Attorney	Planning and Development
Field Operations	Public Works

Non-Profit Organizations	
Academic and Athletic Connections	Key Foundation
Aid for AIDS of Nevada (AFAN)	Las Vegas Fighting AIDS in our Community Today (FACT)
Anthony Pollard Foundation	Las Vegas Heat Track Club
ASAP Services Inc.	Las Vegas Indian Center
Barry's Boxing Center	Las Vegas Natural History Museum
Big Brothers Big Sisters	Las Vegas Rescue Mission
Big Hart Foundation	Las Vegas Stealth Youth Track Club
Blind Center of Nevada	Lied Discovery Children's Museum
Boys and Girls Club	Lutheran Social Services
Bridge Counseling	National Association of Minority Contractors

Non-Profit Organizations (continued)	
Caminar	Neighborhood Housing Services of Southern Nevada
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada Association of Latin Americans (NALA)
Center for Independent Living	Nevada HAND
Clark County Bar Association	Nevada Health Centers
Classroom on Wheels (COW)	Nevada Partners
Committed 100 Men	New Vista Ranch
Community Counseling Center	Nuff Sed
Community Development Programs Center of Nevada (CDPCN)	Opportunity Village
Consumer Credit Counseling Services	Positively Kids
Diversity Leadership Institute	P/S Vegas Flyers
Economic Opportunity Board (EOB)	Rebuilding Together with Christmas in April
East Las Vegas Community Development Corporation	SAFE House
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Salvation Army
Ethiopian Mutual Association of Nevada	Smart Start
Family Promise	Southern Nevada Area Health Education
From Dreams to Reality (FDR) Corporation	Southern Nevada Public Television Friends of Channel 10
Girl Scouts of Frontier Council	Spread the Word Nevada Kids to Kids
Give Me a Break	Sunrise Children's Foundation
Golden Rainbow	Talking Hands
Golden Rule	The Shade Tree
Habitat for Humanity	Transition Services
HELP USA	United Methodist Social Ministries
HELP of Southern Nevada	U.S. Veterans Initiative
Helping Hands of Vegas Valley	Variety Day Home
Hen Hen Dogcatchers Youth Organization	WestCare Nevada
Interfaith Hospitality Network	Westside New Pioneers
James Seastrand	Women's Development Center
Jude 22	

2. Consolidated Plan Development Process

As part of the citizen participation process, two (2) focus group meetings were held in July 2005 with residents in West Las Vegas and East Las Vegas to help determine housing and community development needs. Also in July 2005, approximately 29,941 surveys were distributed within the low and moderate-income neighborhoods (CDBG-Eligible Areas) in the City to gather public input.

The community survey stated for the public to tell us what is important to them and their neighborhoods. The survey stated What Services Do You Need? Table 4 below lists the community survey results for the special needs and general populations, including rank, survey category, and number of survey responses.

Table 4 - Community Survey Results

Special Needs Population: Seniors			
Rank	Survey Category	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total
1	Repair your Home	315	23%
2	Senior Services	263	19%
3	Affordable Homes	236	17%
4	Assisted Living	191	14%
5	Affordable Apartments	190	14%
6	Adult Daycare	154	11%
Special Needs Population: Persons with Disabilities			
Rank	Survey Category	Number of Responses	Percentage of Total
1	Disabilities Services	215	24%
2	Repair your Home	210	23%
3	Assisted Living	182	20%
4	Affordable Homes	164	18%
5	Affordable Apartments	140	15%
General Population: All Households			
1	Employment Opportunities	351	12%
2	Repair your Home	347	11%
3	Affordable Housing	330	11%
4	Youth Activities	313	10%
5	Job Training	262	9%
6	Affordable Childcare	251	8%
7	Homeownership Down Payment Help	250	8%
8	Life Skills	223	7%
9	English as a Second Language Training	217	7%
10	Homes	192	6%
11	Substance Abuse Programs	175	6%
12	Apartments	116	4%

The City used the most recent housing market analysis data from the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC), available online at <http://www.snrpc.org/WorkforceHousing.htm> for the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. In addition, Las Vegas Metro Area housing market information was used from the Southern Nevada Home Builders Association (SNHBA), available online at <http://www.snhba.com/ns/main.html>.

The plans and reports, with their website addresses or availability included, that were used as references in drafting and completing this Consolidated Plan are:

- Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the City of Las Vegas, BBC Research and Consulting – 2004
Not currently available on the City's website, this report is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department
- Analysis of the Las Vegas, Nevada Housing Market, HUD – 2003
http://www.huduser.org/publications/econdev/mkt_analysis.html
- Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan, City of Las Vegas – 2006
http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/2006-2010_CIPbook.pdf
- Five-Year Plan of the Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas – 2005
<http://www.haclv.org/>
- FY 2005-2009 HUD Consolidated Plan, HCP Consortium – 2005
<http://www.co.clark.nv.us/finance/crm/Library.htm>
- Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10 Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, City of Las Vegas – 2006
Not currently available on the City's website, this report is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department
- Las Vegas Community Profile, City of Las Vegas – 2005
http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/community_profile.pdf
- Master Plan 2020 Policy Document, Housing Element, City of Las Vegas - 2005
http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/Housing_Element.pdf
- Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, State of Nevada, BBC Research and Consulting – 2002
http://www.bbcresearch.com/library/nevada_final_report.pdf
- NHD Apartment Facts, State of Nevada – 2005
<http://nvhousing.state.nv.us/index.htm>
- Southern Nevada Community Assessment, United Way and Nevada Community Foundation – 2003
<http://www.nevadacf.org/communityneedsassessment.htm>
- Southern Nevada Continuum of Care Application, Clark County – 2005
http://www.co.clark.nv.us/social_service/homeless_default.htm
- Southern Nevada Workforce Housing Study, Clark County and SNRPC, Restrepo Consulting Group LLC - 2005
<http://www.snrpc.org/WorkforceHousing/FinalDrafr4.pdf>

3. Consultations

This Consolidated Plan was developed with consultation with several housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on facilities and services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons. During the Consolidated Plan Development Process, City residents participated in the focus groups, public hearings, and the community survey.

The Consolidated Plan was developed in consultation with:

Clark County Community Growth Task Force – This task force was created by the Clark County Board of County Commissioners in 2004 to study growth issues, seek public input and engage the community in discussions about current and future

growth in Southern Nevada. The affordable housing section of the Clark County Community Growth Task Force Final Report was used as a reference in the creation of this Consolidated Plan. The Final Report's affordable housing section includes a good summary of the current housing situation in Southern Nevada that states:

Today, there is perhaps no more pressing issue than that of housing affordability. "Affordable housing" is generally defined as housing that is affordable to people whose annual household income is at or below 80 percent of the region's median income. Clark County's housing price inflation led the nation during the past 12 months, averaging between 30 and 40 percent year-over-year. During the same period, median household incomes were estimated to increase by between 3 and 5 percent. The combination of these trends priced many households out of the market and put substantial pressure on the stock of affordable housing.

For more information, please refer to the Clark County Community Growth Task Force Final Report which is available online at http://www.co.clark.nv.us/clark_county/Growth_TaskForce/Community_growth.htm.

Community Housing Resource Board (CHRB) is a community volunteer group that was established to promote the goals of Fair Housing. Working with local real estate boards and homebuilder groups, the CHRB monitors programs of voluntary compliance and assesses the progress and effectiveness of these efforts. The organization is also involved in a program of education to expand public awareness of the necessary and desirability of Fair Housing practices. The City of Las Vegas, Clark County, and North Las Vegas are active members of the CHRB.

Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV) is the public housing agency for the City of Las Vegas. HACLV's five-year plan and annual agency plan were used to update HACLV public housing information within this plan. The draft Consolidated Plan was provided to the HACLV for their review and comment.

Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) organized and facilitated a series of focus groups and four roundtable discussions for the Clark County Community Growth Task Force to receive input from the public. City of Las Vegas staff participated in these focus groups and roundtable discussions. The Real Estate Roundtable brought together non-profit and for-profit organizations to discuss growth related issues in Southern Nevada, including housing. Participants in the roundtable include representatives of the social services community, government, business, housing services, health services and homeless services. The information gathered at those meetings indicated that the major affordable housing concerns include:

- Lack of affordable rental and owner housing;
- Shrinking vacant land supply;
- Loss of existing affordable units and need for rehabilitation;
- Zoning restrictions;
- Concentrations of poverty;
- Resistance to higher densities; and
- Lack of services for the homeless.

Ryan White Title I Planning Council and Clark County Social Services were consulted regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The City of Las Vegas HOPWA program staff and HOPWA project sponsor staff attended and participated in the Planning Council meetings in January and February 2006. These meetings included discussions of updates to the Ryan White Title I Standards of Care Plan and goal, strategies, and outcomes for housing services for providers using Ryan White funding.

Southern Nevada Homeless Coalition (SNHC) is a regional volunteer group established to address issues related to the homeless and to affordable housing. Consisting of individuals, businesses and agencies serving the homeless, the SNHC meets monthly to discuss trends, gaps in services, policy development and public awareness of homelessness. The City of Las Vegas, along with Clark County and North Las Vegas are active members of the SNHC.

Southern Nevada Reinvestment and Accountable Banking Committee (SNRABC) - with representatives from City of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada Legal Services and non-profit housing and community development organizations, has been instrumental in encouraging the local banking community to comply with the lending requirements under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), particularly in their efforts to expand credit to "nontraditional" customers. SNRABC will continue monitoring the banking community's activities to ensure CRA requirements are being met, and to assist the banking community in identifying ways to address the financial needs of low-income households.

Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) is an organization that brings together all public jurisdictions, including the City of Las Vegas, to coordinate policies and programs dealing with regional quality of life issues. These issues include air quality, homelessness, housing, population growth, public facilities, transportation, and water.

SNRPC Committee on the Homeless - This committee oversees regional homeless activities. The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department participates on this committee that coordinates housing and services programs for the homeless, assesses current homeless needs, and gaps in service to the homeless. This committee also identifies and applies for competitive homeless-related federal, state and local grants.

SNRPC Workforce Housing Sub-Committee – This sub-committee focuses on regional workforce housing, including affordable and attainable housing. The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department participates on this committee that is determining regional workforce housing issues, needs, and strategies. The committee contracted with Restrepo Consulting to complete a report called the Southern Nevada Workforce Housing Study.

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.

2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.
4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

1. Citizen Participation Plan

As required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Rules and Regulations, the City of Las Vegas complies with regulation 24 CFR 91.105, Citizen Participation Plan for local governments. The City has adopted a citizen participation plan that sets forth the City's policies and procedures for citizen participation. The Citizen Participation Plan is broken down into the following sections:

- a. Availability and Notification of Plans and Reports
- b. Citizen Comments and Complaints
- c. Citizen Comment and Review Time Frame
- d. Citizen Involvement
- e. Citizen Participation Schedule
- f. Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB)
- g. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
- h. Consolidated Plan Amendments
- i. Records Access
- j. Relocation and Anti-Displacement
- k. Technical Assistance

a. Availability and Notification of Plans and Reports

A notification will be advertised in local newspapers that the draft Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPER are available to the public for comment and review. The City's notification will be advertised in a variety of local newspapers, including the Las Vegas Review-Journal, Las Vegas Sun, El Mundo, and the Las Vegas Sentinel-Voice. The notification will provide a brief summary of the draft Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPER.

The notification will state that the draft Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPER will be available to the public for review in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department, 400 Stewart Avenue, 2nd Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101. The notification for the draft Consolidated Plan and Action Plan will allow for 30 days of public comment and review. The notification for the draft CAPER will allow for 15 days of public comment and review.

The City plans to make the final Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPER available to the public for review on the City's website at www.lasvegasnevada.gov. The City's final plans and reports will also be made available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department, 400 Stewart Avenue, 2nd Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89101, (702) 229-2330.

b. Citizen Comments and Complaints

Citizen comments received in writing or verbally at the public meetings and public hearings will be reviewed by the City to determine if any action is needed. If a response is deemed necessary, the City will provide a written response to the citizen. A summary of all comments and responses received during the public comment and plan development period will be included in the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and CAPER.

Citizen Complaints that are received in writing related to the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, CAPER, and amendments will be reviewed by the City. The City will provide a written response to the citizen within 15 working days.

c. Citizen Comment and Review Time Frame

For the draft Consolidated Plan and/or Action Plan, the City will provide a minimum of 30 days to allow citizens to review and submit comments. Citizen input may be provided verbally at the public hearings or received in writing. The City will include all verbal and written public comments and address these comments in the final Consolidated Plan and/or Action Plan submitted to HUD.

For the draft CAPER, the City will provide a minimum of 15 days to allow citizens to review and submit comments. Citizen input provided in writing will be included and addressed by the City in the final CAPER.

d. Citizen Involvement

City residents will have opportunities to be involved in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan, and Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). City residents are encouraged to participate in the public hearings and meetings that take place throughout the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan development process.

The City also encourages the participation of minorities, non-English speaking persons, seniors, persons with disabilities, and other special needs populations. Translation services are available upon request for the community focus group meetings, public meetings, and public hearings. The community needs survey is printed each year in both English and Spanish. The community focus group meetings, public meetings, and public hearings are all held in facilities that are accessible to persons with disabilities and are accessible by public transportation. The City will provide timely notification of all meetings by adhering to all posting requirements in compliance with the Nevada Open Meeting Law.

Residents of the City's low and moderate-income neighborhoods (CDBG-Eligible Areas) will be encouraged to participate through community focus group meetings

and community needs surveys. At least two (2) community focus group meetings are held annually with City residents to help determine local community needs. In addition, community needs surveys are distributed within the City's low and moderate-income neighborhoods to gather public input on housing and community development. The community needs results from the meetings and surveys help provide guidance to City staff, CDRB members, applicants, and are included in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.

e. Citizen Participation Schedule

Table 5 below gives a general schedule of the annual citizen participation process in order of actions taken. HOME and State LIHTF funds will be available to affordable housing developers to apply for on a year-round basis, and will not be part of the CDRB process. For a more detailed citizen participation process schedule, please refer to the Action Plan.

Table 5 - Citizen Participation Schedule

ACTION	DATE
Community Needs Surveys Mailed Out to Target Neighborhoods	June
Community Needs Surveys Due	July
Two (2) Community Focus Group Meetings	July
Applications Release Date	August
Application Workshops (CDBG Construction, CDBG Public Service, HOPWA, ESG)	September
Advertise and make available the draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) covering the previous program year for 15-day public review and comment period	September
Submit final CAPER covering the previous program year to HUD	September
Applications Due	September / October
Applications Threshold Review	October
HOPWA Presentations to CDRB	November
ESG Presentations to CDRB	December
CDBG Construction Presentations to CDRB	January
CDBG Public Service Presentations to CDRB	January / February
Public Hearing for City Council Approval of CDRB Recommendations	March
Advertise and make available the draft Consolidated Plan and/or Action Plan for 30-day public review and comment period	March
Public Hearing and City Council approval of the submittal of the Consolidated Plan and/or Action Plan to HUD, including consideration of public comment as required by HUD	April/May
Submit Final Consolidated Plan and/or Final Action Plan to HUD	May

f. Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

The HUD-required CAPER must be submitted to HUD by September 30th of each program year. The CAPER indicates the total number of clients served, funds expended, and projects completed for activities that were included in the annual Action Plan for the previous program year. The CAPER allows HUD to review and evaluate the City's progress in meeting the goals of its Consolidated Plan and the extent to which it is meeting HUD's goals.

For the CAPER public comment period, please refer to section c. Citizen Comment and Review Time Frame on page 20. For the CAPER report availability, please refer to section a. Availability of Plans and Reports on pages 19 and 20.

g. Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB)

The CDRB is a citizen's advisory group, appointed by the City Council. Its members are appointed to represent the concerns and opinions of the community in advising the City on the allocation of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds. ADDI, HOME, and State LIHTF funds are not part of the CDRB process. CDRB members represent target neighborhoods and populations, including low-income, disabled, minorities, elderly and the community at large.

Through a series of open public meetings, and with the assistance of the Neighborhood Services Department staff, the CDRB reviews past projects, examines changes in community needs and explores trends as they affect community development as outlined in the Consolidated Plan, and subsequently evaluates and recommends projects to the City Council. To arrive at a sound recommendation, the CDRB uses a review process that includes a careful evaluation of each eligible applicant proposal within the context of program design and against program criteria and current objectives, both national and those outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

The most difficult task the CDRB faces is selecting which projects and activities are to be recommended to the City Council for funding. The limited amount of Grant funds is inadequate to meet the requests of all the applicants. Development of a project ranking system enables CDRB and staff to prioritize applications in a manner that will best meet City-wide strategies and objectives. Of the community development projects proposed, and determined by staff to meet HUD eligibility guidelines, the CDRB will recommend only those projects that most effectively and efficiently meet the needs of eligible City residents.

h. Consolidated Plan Amendments

The criteria for Non-Substantial Amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are defined as follows:

Non-Substantial Amendments

- Cancellation of any activity with a funding amount of \$499,999 or less that is covered by the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan;
- A change in funding of \$499,999 or less for any activity covered by the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan; or

- A change in location of any activity covered by the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan within a five-mile radius from the original site.

The criteria for Substantial Amendments to the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are defined as follows:

Substantial Amendments

- Cancellation of any activity with a funding amount of \$500,000 or more that is covered by the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan;
- A change in funding of \$500,000 or more for any activity covered by the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan;
- A change in location of any activity covered by the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan outside a five-mile radius from the original site;
- A change in the goals, objectives, or priorities of the Consolidated Plan; or
- A new activity to be carried out using funds from a Consolidated Plan program (including program income), not previously covered in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan.

For substantial amendments, the City will provide citizens with reasonable notification by advertising in local newspapers allowing for at least 30 days for citizen comment and review. The City's notification will summarize the proposed amendment, including the activity, project location, funding amount, and funding source. The City will consider all citizen comments received and attach a summarized evaluation of acceptable and unacceptable comments to the Substantial Amendment.

i. Records Access

The City will provide reasonable public access to information and related records for the City's Consolidated Plan programs from the preceding five years. Citizens must allow the City's Neighborhood Services Department staff at least ten (10) working days to compile and provide the information requested by the citizen.

j. Relocation and Anti-Displacement

The City discourages the displacement of residents for HOME, CDBG, or other HUD-funded projects. For projects that result in the displacement of residents, the City will follow the requirements and provide assistance in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601), as amended; the implementing regulations issued by the Department of Transportation at 49 CFR 24; and Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 [42 U.S.C. 5304(d)].

k. Technical Assistance

The City will provide technical assistance to the CDRB and to qualified non-profit organizations assisting very low- and low-income groups in developing proposals for funding under any of the programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. The Neighborhood Services Department will determine the level and type of assistance to be provided.

2. Public Comments Received

NONE

3. Efforts to Broaden Participation

Please refer to section d. Citizen Involvement on page 20 of this plan.

4. Public Comments Not Accepted

NONE

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

1. Institutional Structure

The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department is the lead administrative agency for the Consolidated Plan programs. The Neighborhood Services Department administers the ADDI, CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA programs and other Federal, State, and Local grants for housing and community development.

The Community Development Recommending Board (CDRB) recommends funding for programs and projects to the City Council. The City Council is the final authority for the approval of the funding allocations for these programs and projects to be included in the Action Plan.

A list of City Departments and Non-Profit Organizations that help carry out Consolidated Plan programs and projects is located in the Managing the Process section on pages 13-14 of this plan. Other partners in private industry and public institutions that are involved in Consolidated Plan programs and projects directly or indirectly include:

Private Industry	
Fannie Mae	SDA, Inc.
George Gekakis, Inc.	Southern Nevada Mortgage Bankers Association (SNMBA)
Greater Las Vegas Association of REALTORS (GLVAR)	Southern Nevada Home Builders Association (SNHBA)
Nevada Development Authority	Silver Sky Assisted Living, LLP
PacifiCap Properties	

Public Institutions	
City of Henderson	Las Vegas-Clark County Library District
City of North Las Vegas	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (Metro)
Clark County	Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC)
Clark County Health District (CCHD)	State of Nevada
Clark County School District (CCSD)	University of Nevada-Las Vegas (UNLV)
Community College of Southern Nevada (CCSN)	U.S. Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV)	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

2. Consolidated Plan Delivery System

The City has partnerships with several non-profit organizations as mentioned on pages 13-14 of this plan. The City's partners in the private industry and other public institutions are stated above.

City Neighborhood Services Department (NSD) staff has participated and helped to improve the Consolidated Plan development process. Strengths in the delivery system include:

- citizen involvement and participation
- grant funding application process
- new HOME funding application process
- monitoring and contract compliance
- technical assistance workshops for subrecipients and project sponsors
- NSD staff knowledge of HUD grant programs and regulations
- Increased leveraging of funding by subrecipients for most programs/projects

One of the weaknesses of the delivery system is that the City's HUD entitlement grant funds are decreasing each year, especially CDBG funds. This decrease in overall funding is creating gaps in the delivery system due to the increase in housing, service delivery, operations, and administrative costs. Since the City's population is increasing substantially, this is increasing the demand for affordable housing, public facilities, and public services. This is making it more difficult for

subrecipients and project sponsors to meet resident community needs. The City will continue to work closely with subrecipients and project sponsors to address these gaps in the delivery system by increasing the level and effectiveness of services provided to residents.

3. Public Housing Delivery System

The Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV) is the public housing agency for the City of Las Vegas. The HACLV is currently providing assisted housing for more than 16,000 low and moderate-income family members. The HACLV consists of federally funded family developments, senior housing, scattered site housing, affordable housing units, and section 8 housing choice vouchers.

According to State of Nevada law, the Mayor of the City of Las Vegas appoints the HACLV board of commissioners. The board is responsible for hiring, contracting, and procurement at the HACLV.

HACLV residents may benefit from services and activities provided by the City, including through HUD grant programs as long as they meet eligibility requirements. In addition, the HACLV may apply to the City for funding provided by the City's CDBG and HOME programs. For HACLV demolition and/or disposition activities, HUD requires that the City must approve in writing any proposed demolition and/or disposition activities of HACLV owned public housing.

This plan was developed in consultation with the HACLV and the HACLV's five-year plan. For more information on the public housing delivery system, please refer to the public housing needs section on page 50, public housing strategy section on pages 51-52, and the HACLV's website at <http://www.hacvl.org>.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

1. Monitoring Standards and Procedures

The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department is responsible for ensuring that its subrecipients comply with all regulations and requirements governing their administrative, financial and programmatic operations, pursuant to the City and subrecipient agreement. This includes assuring that performance goals are achieved within the scheduled time frame, budget and when necessary taking appropriate actions when performance problems arise. Monitoring is not a "one-time-event".

The five basic steps to the formal monitoring visit include:

1. Notification Call or Letter: Explains the purpose of the monitoring site visit, confirms date, scope of monitoring and outlines the information that will be needed to conduct the review.
2. Entrance Conference: Introduces monitoring visit purpose, scope and schedule.
3. Documentation and Data Gathering: The City will review and collect data and document conversations held with City staff, which will serve as the basis for conclusions drawn from the visit. This includes reviewing client files, financial records, and agency procedures.
4. Exit Conference: At the end of the visit the City will meet again with the key agency representatives to present preliminary results, provide an opportunity for the agency to correct misconceptions and report any corrective actions already in the works.
5. Follow-Up Letter: The City will forward a formal written notification of the results of the monitoring visit pointing out problem areas and recognizing successes. The agency will be required to respond in writing to any problems or concerns noted.

City staff will conduct an on-going monitoring process in order to review the programmatic and financial aspects of the subrecipient's activities. City staff will review monthly reports submitted by the sub-recipient for compliance with federal regulations regarding the use of federal funds and the implementation of the program.

The monitoring process is oriented towards resolving problems, offering technical assistance, and promoting timely implementation of programs. To this end City staff may require corrective actions of the subrecipient. Following are examples of significant problems, which will trigger corrective action by the Sub-recipient:

- 1) Services are not documented
- 2) Goals are not being met
- 3) Program files not in order
- 4) Complaints by clients
- 5) Required reports not being submitted in a timely manner.

Subrecipients will submit a monthly report detailing the implementation and administration of the activity or program. The monthly programmatic report shall include the following:

- 1) Progress in meeting stated goals and objectives
- 2) Changes in staff or Board of Directors
- 3) Problems encountered and steps taken to resolve them
- 4) Other general information as appropriate
- 5) A "Monthly Subrecipient Client Summary". This report shall identify the income, ethnicity, and household status of clients receiving HUD Grant-funded assistance within the reporting period. This report is due to the Neighborhood Services Department by the seventh (7th) working day of the month following the month when services were provided.

Subrecipients will submit a monthly report concerning the financial and accounting status of the activity or program. The monthly financial report includes the following:

- 1) Summary of all disbursements of HUD Grant funds.
- 2) Summary of all requests for reimbursement of HUD Grant funds.
- 3) Report on percentage of HUD Grant funds expended and remaining by cost category.

This report is due to the Neighborhood Services Department by the seventh (7th) working day of the month following the month when services were provided. Based on monitoring results, City staff may hold discussions with subrecipients whose performance does not appear to be sufficient to meet the goals and achievements as outlined in the agreement. An on-site visit may occur to discuss the service activity shortfall. On-site monitoring visits may also be conducted in order to ascertain that eligible clients for whom the program was intended are being served and that in the event of an audit; the required client information is being maintained.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

For questions 1 and 2 about the priority needs analysis and strategies, please refer to the General Questions section on pages 6-12 of this plan.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

1. Lead-based Paint Hazards

In 1978, Federal law prohibited the use of lead in paint. For this analysis, all housing units built in 1979 or earlier are counted as having the potential for containing lead-based paint hazards. According to the U.S. Census 2000, the median year for housing units built within the City of Las Vegas was 1989 and the total number of housing units was 190,862. Table 6 below shows the total number of housing units by age which were built in 1979 or earlier. Table 6 indicates that 32.1 percent (%) of

all housing units were built in 1979 or earlier and have a potential for lead-based paint hazards. The estimated total number is 61,241 housing units.

Table 6 - Housing Stock by Age (Built 1979 or Earlier)

Year Built	Percentage of Total	Total Housing Units
1970 to 1979	13.2%	25,185
1960 to 1969	10.9%	20,802
1950 to 1959	5.9%	11,188
1940 to 1949	1.6%	2,999
1939 or earlier	0.5%	1,067
Total	32.1%	61,241

Source: U.S. Census 2000

According to the U.S. Census 2000 data provided by HUD, the City had a total of 117,466 families. The City had a total of 43,620 low and moderate-income families. These are families with incomes that are below 80 percent (%) of Area Median Income (AMI) and are classified as low and moderate-income by HUD. In 2000, this was approximately 37 percent (%) of the total number of families in the City.

To arrive at an estimate for the total number of housing units with the potential for lead-based paint hazards, the total number of housing units built in 1979 or earlier (61,241) was multiplied by the low and moderate-income family percentage (37 percent (%)). The City estimates that the total number of housing units housing low and moderate-income families that may have lead-based paint hazards is 22,659 housing units. Table 7 below shows the total number of families and the estimated number of low and moderate-income housing units with the potential for Lead-based Paint Hazards by family income category.

Table 7 – Lead Hazards in Low and Moderate-Income Housing for Low and Moderate-Income Families

Family Income Category	Total Families (%)	Estimated Housing Units with Potential Lead-based Paint Hazards
Very Low-Income (<30% AMI)	20,966 (48%)	10,876
Low-Income (30-50% AMI)	12,277 (28%)	6,345
Moderate-Income (50-80% AMI)	10,377 (24%)	5,438
Total	43,620	22,659

Source: U.S. Census 2000, HUD 2003

2. Evaluation and Reduction of Housing Units with Lead-based Paint Hazards

To receive direct housing assistance, the City requires that all housing units built prior to 1978 be inspected for lead-based paint hazards. The City's subrecipient agreements are subject to the regulations described in 24 CFR Part 35, prohibiting the use of lead-based paint in residential structures constructed or rehabilitated with assistance provided, notification of hazards of lead-based paint poisoning; and elimination of lead-based paint hazards. The City requires its subrecipients to abate lead-based paint when encountered during housing rehabilitation.

The City's subrecipients must utilize a certified clearance technician to make a visual assessment and certify clearance examination for all properties built prior to 1978. All Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections include an assessment of lead-based paint. City housing rehabilitation staff meets on a bi-monthly basis to review the status of all lead-based paint activities and to review any new policies and/or programs regarding lead-based paint hazards.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost- burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

1. Housing Needs

HUD Income Groups

The definitions income groups, as determined by HUD, that apply to the Consolidated Plan include:

- **Extremely Low-Income:** Households whose income is between 0 and 30 % of the median family income for the area
- **Low-Income:** Households whose income does not exceed 50 % of the median family income for the area
- **Moderate-Income:** Households whose income does not exceed 80 % of the median family income for the area

Cost Burden

- **Cost Burden** = 30 percent (%) or more of income on housing expenses including utilities.
- **Severe Cost Burden** is defined as households that spend 50 percent (%) or more of their income on housing expenses including utilities.

The following cost burden tables for City of Las Vegas renters (Table 8) and owners (Table 9) indicate the number and percentage of households by household income, housing problems, and cost burden. Household type is broken down into four (4) categories which include the elderly (1- and 2- persons), small families (2-4 persons), large families (5+ persons), and all other (generally non-elderly, 1-person households).

Table 8 below indicates that total renter households with incomes at 0 to 30 percent (%) of MFI have the highest severe cost burden at 61.2 percent (%). Total renter households with incomes at 30 to 50 percent (%) of MFI have the highest cost burden at 81.9 percent (%) and the highest percentage of housing problems at 89.4 percent (%). This demonstrates that low and extremely-low income renter households usually have the highest severe cost burden, highest cost burden, and the most housing problems. Large family renter households tend to have the highest percentage of housing problems among household types.

Table 8 - Renters Cost Burden by Household Type

Household Income, Housing Problem, and Cost Burden	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Renters
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	3,540	3,970	1,425	4,355	13,290
% with any housing problems	69.9	79.3	95.1	71.8	76
% Cost Burden >30%	68.7	74.9	82.5	68.2	71.9
% Cost Burden >50%	55.5	66.4	61.1	61.1	61.2
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	2,499	3,915	1,720	3,369	11,503
% with any housing problems	83.6	92.6	95.9	86.6	89.4
% Cost Burden >30%	80.8	86.6	66.3	85.2	81.9
% Cost Burden >50%	39.6	30	18.3	36.1	32.1
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	2,564	6,360	2,105	5,404	16,433
% with any housing problems	58.5	61.6	86.5	58.5	63.3
% Cost Burden >30%	55.3	48.1	20.4	53.4	47.4
% Cost Burden >50%	9.8	3.5	1	5.3	4.7
Total Households	2,719	13,360	3,724	11,220	31,023
% with any housing problems	9.3	16.8	57.4	13.1	19.7

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

Table 9 below indicates that total owner households with incomes at 0 to 30 percent (%) of MFI have the highest severe cost burden at 61.2 percent (%), highest cost burden at 71.2 percent (%), and the highest percentage of housing problems at 72.8 percent (%). Total owner households with incomes at 30 to 50 percent (%) of MFI

also have a high cost burden at 66.6 percent (%) and the high percentage of housing problems at 69.2 percent (%). This demonstrates that low and extremely-low income owner households usually have the highest severe cost burden, highest cost burden, and the most housing problems. Large family owner households tend to have the highest percentage of housing problems among household types.

Table 9 - Owners Cost Burden by Household Type

Household Income, Housing Problem, and Cost Burden	Elderly	Small Families	Large Families	All Other	Total Owners
Household Income (0 to 30% MFI)	2,081	1,314	348	1,049	4,792
% with any housing problems	69.5	73.7	94.5	70.9	72.8
% Cost Burden >30%	69.1	72.7	83.3	69.5	71.2
% Cost Burden >50%	52.4	67.4	80.5	64.8	61.2
Household Income (31% to 50% MFI)	3,469	1,680	955	764	6,868
% with any housing problems	52.6	83.3	91.1	86.4	69.2
% Cost Burden >30%	51.6	81.5	80.1	85.1	66.6
% Cost Burden >50%	33.6	61	45	67.4	45.6
Household Income (51 to 80% MFI)	4,944	4,705	2,025	2,242	13,916
% with any housing problems	42.2	75.5	82.5	74.8	64.5
% Cost Burden >30%	41.8	73	54.8	74.6	59.6
% Cost Burden >50%	15.6	22.8	8.1	28.3	19
Total Households	17,303	39,125	10,004	12,504	78,936
% with any housing problems	13.2	16.3	37.3	23.3	19.4

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

Overall, the cost burden tables indicate the following for extremely low, low, and moderate-income households in the City of Las Vegas:

- 26,765 cost burdened renter households
- 16,280 cost burdened owner households
- Total of 43,045 cost burdened renter and owner households

Overcrowding

- **Overcrowded households** are households with more than one (1) person per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches.
- **Severely overcrowded households** are households with more than one and a half (1.5) persons per room, excluding bathrooms, kitchens, hallways, and porches.

According to the 2000 Census, approximately 3.9 percent of all households or 4,340 households were overcrowded in the City of Las Vegas. According to Table 10 below, overcrowded extremely low, low, and moderate-income owner households

are 1.5 percent (%) of all owner households. Overcrowded extremely low, low, and moderate-income renter households are 10.2 percent (%) of all renter households.

Table 10 - Overcrowded Households

Income Groups	Number of Owner Households	% of All Owner Households	Number of Renter Households	% of All Renter Households
Extremely Low Income (0-30% MFI)	155	.2	965	3.1
Low Income (31-50% MFI)	325	.4	1,000	3.2
Moderate Income (51-80% MFI)	700	.9	1,195	3.9
Total	1,180	1.5%	3,160	10.2%

Source: US Census, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data Tables A3A & A3B.

According to the HUD Special Tabulation Data Tables, for severely overcrowded households there are 1,080 severely overcrowded owner households and 4,095 severely overcrowded renter households. In 2000, about 4.7 percent of all households or a total of 5,175 households were severely overcrowded.

Substandard Housing Units

According to HUD's definition, a substandard housing condition exists when a dwelling unit does not meet Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and requires substantial corrective rehabilitation of structural components and building systems (e.g. electrical, plumbing, heating/cooling). Housing units that were constructed before 1960 have a higher probability of exhibiting substandard housing conditions. The City has a total of 15,254 housing units that were constructed before 1960.

Table 11 below indicates the severely substandard occupied households living in housing units that lack complete plumbing and kitchen facilities in the City of Las Vegas. There are a total of 1,545 severely substandard occupied households which is approximately 1.4 percent (%) of all occupied households.

Table 11 - Severely Substandard (Lacking Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities) Occupied Households in the City of Las Vegas

Renter			Owner		
0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%
680	275	420	50	100	20

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A3A & A3B

Table 12 and Table 13 below indicate the age of owner and renter-occupied housing units in the City of Las Vegas. The data is categorized by households with extremely low, low, and all other-incomes.

Table 12 - Age of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Income Group

Income Group	Time Period Built				Total
	Pre-1949	1950 - 1959	1960 – 1979	1980-2000	
Extremely Low-Income	235	480	1,390	2,695	4,800
Low-Income	170	665	520	3,885	5,240
All Other	1,310	4,430	19,420	67,690	92,850
Subtotal	1,715	5,575	21,330	74,270	102,890

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A14A

Table 13 - Age of Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Income Group

Income Group	Time Period Built				Total
	Pre-1949	1950 - 1959	1960 – 1979	1980-2000	
Extremely Low-Income	660	1,540	4,500	6,610	13,310
Low-Income	440	925	3,945	6,230	11,540
All Other	1,090	2,370	11,515	32,620	47,595
Subtotal	2,190	4,835	19,960	45,460	72,445

Source: Census 2000, July 2003 HUD Special Tabulation Data, Table A14B

2. Disproportionate Housing Needs

Table 14 below indicates housing problems by race, ethnicity, and income for the City of Las Vegas. Race and ethnicity categories include All, White, Black, and Hispanic Owner and Renter Households. Housing problems are shown for extremely, low, and moderate-income race and ethnicity categories. The data shows that Hispanic Owner and Renter Households have the highest percentage of housing problems. Overall, minority owner and renter households have a higher percentage of housing problems than white owner and renter households.

The City is currently targeting low and moderate-income minority communities through many of its Consolidated Plan funded programs, including the Residential Rehabilitation and Homebuyer Assistance Programs. Brochures are available for these programs in English and Spanish to increase market to Hispanic Owners and Renters. The City will continue to market these programs, homebuyer training, and fair housing education to help decrease the number of minority groups that are reporting housing problems.

Table 14 – Housing Problems by Race and Ethnicity

Household Type	Percentage (%) of Households Reporting Any Housing Problem by Income Group		
	Extremely-Low	Low	Moderate
All Owner	72.8	69.2	64.5
White Owner	70.4	61.2	58.8
Black Owner	77.6	76.0	64.7
Hispanic Owner	81.3	91.4	80.1
All Renter	76.0	89.4	63.3
White Renter	75.4	87.0	62.8
Black Renter	73.6	89.1	64.0
Hispanic Renter	81.7	93.6	64.3

Source: SOCDs CHAS Data

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

1. Priority Housing Needs

Tables 15 and 16 below provide a summary of the City's priority housing needs which are included in the Housing Needs Table. Priority housing needs include the following categories:

- **High Priority:** Activities to address this need will be funded during the four-year period of this plan.
- **Medium Priority:** If funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded during the four-year period of this plan.

- **Low Priority:** The City will not fund activities to address this need during the four-year period of this plan without an amendment to this plan.

Table 15 – Renter-Occupied Housing

Housing Need	Priority	Funding Source
0 to 30% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Small Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Large Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Other	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Small Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Large Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Other	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Small Related	Medium	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Large Related	Medium	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Other	Medium	HOME, CDBG, Other

Table 16 – Owner-Occupied Housing

Housing Need	Priority	Funding Source
0 to 30% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Small Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Large Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
0 to 30% of AMI Other	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Small Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Large Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
30 to 50% of AMI Other	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Elderly	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Small Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Large Related	High	HOME, CDBG, Other
50 to 80% of AMI Other	High	HOME, CDBG, Other

2-3. Basis for Determining and Assigning Priority Housing Needs

Table 17 below shows the renter households by income group and indicates the total number of renter households, number of affordable housing units available, and underserved rental housing need. The underserved rental housing need is calculated by subtracting the number of affordable housing units available from the total rental households.

Table 17 - Renter Households by Income

Renter Households by Income	Ex. Low 0-30%	Low 31-50%	Mod. 51-80%
Total Renter Households	13,290	11,503	16,433
Affordable Housing Units	5,050	10,995	42,995
Underserved Rental Housing Need	8,240	508	-26,562

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

High Priority - Extremely Low and Low-Income Renter Households

According to Table 17 above, extremely low-income renter households have an underserved need of 8,240 rental housing units. Low-income renter households have an underserved need of 508 rental housing units. As shown previously in Table 8 on page 30, both low and extremely-low income renter households usually have the highest cost burdens and the most housing problems. This demonstrates that these households are a high priority.

The City's current housing assistance programs serve extremely low, low-income renter households. These programs include the tenant-based rental assistance program which serves extremely low-income renter households. The City has assisted in funding several affordable housing projects that serve extremely low, low, and moderate-incomes elderly renter households. These households are high priorities because the City plans on funding activities that benefit these households.

Medium Priority – Moderate-Income Renter Households

According to Table 17 above, moderate-income renter households do not have a significant underserved housing need, have less of a cost burden, and fewer housing problems. Moderate-income renter households are served by the City's housing programs. The homebuyer assistance program targets all renter households that are 80 percent (%) and below to receive down payment and closing cost assistance to become homeowners. Rental housing acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction projects are often targeted for households at 60 percent (%) and below of Area Median Income (AMI). The renter households between 60 to 80 percent (%) of AMI are left out of these accomplishments. These households are medium priorities, because the City will plan on funding activities for these households if funding is available.

Table 18 - Owner Households by Income

Owner Households by Income	Ex. Low and Low 0-50%	Mod. 51-80%
Total Owner Households	11,660	13,916
Affordable Housing Units	10,995	42,995
Underserved Owner Housing Need	665	-29,079

Source: HUD CHAS Data Books, 2003

High Priority – Extremely Low, Low, and Moderate-Income Owner Households

According to Table 18 above, extremely low and low-income owner households have an underserved need of 665 owner housing units. As shown previously in Table 5,

both low and extremely-low income owner households usually have the highest owner cost burdens and the most owner housing problems. This demonstrates that these households are a high priority.

Moderate-income owner households have less of a cost burden and fewer owner housing problems. Moderate-income owner households still have a significantly high cost burden and a high number of housing problems. According to Table 9 on page 31, these households remain a high priority due to the high cost burden and high number of housing problems.

The City's current housing assistance programs serve extremely low, low, and moderate-income owner households. These programs include housing rehabilitation programs which serve extremely low, low, and moderate-income owner households. Elderly owner households with extremely low, low, and moderate-incomes are also targeted by the housing rehabilitation programs. The extremely low, low, and moderate-income owner households are high priorities because the City plans on funding activities that benefit these households.

4. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

Obstacles to meeting underserved housing needs include:

- Explosive population growth
- High cost of land, including land available for housing development
- High construction costs, including construction materials costs
- Increase in property tax payments for homeowners due to the increase in home valuations
- Lack of available funding and resources for affordable housing activities
- Lack of community support for affordable housing
- Lack of private sector support for affordable and workforce housing
- Neighborhood opposition to new affordable housing, including special needs, projects
- Recent significant increase in new and existing housing sales prices
- Slow process of BLM land transfers to the City for affordable housing
- Very low rental vacancy rates

For Las Vegas metropolitan area housing needs information, please refer to the 2005 Southern Nevada Workforce Housing Study available at <http://www.snrpc.org/WorkforceHousing/FinalDraft4.pdf>. For Las Vegas metropolitan area Special Needs Housing information, please refer to the Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment available at http://www.bbcresearch.com/library/nevada_final_report.pdf.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and

the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.

2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).
3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

1. Housing Market Characteristics

a. Housing Supply

Table 19 below indicates the number of housing units for the City of Las Vegas from 1990 to 2000. Other local jurisdictions are included for housing supply comparison purposes. The City of Las Vegas increased by 74 percent (%) in housing units from 1990 to 2000. This increase was higher than unincorporated Clark County, but less than the Cities of Henderson and North Las Vegas.

Table 19 - Number of Housing Units

Local Jurisdictions	1990	2000	Percent (%) Change 1990 - 2000
City of Las Vegas	109,670	190,724	+74%
Unincorporated Clark County	160,207	249,905	+56%
City of Henderson	25,400	71,428	+181%
City of North Las Vegas	15,837	36,600	+131%
Boulder City	5,390	6,979	+29%
City of Mesquite	684	4,442	+549%

Sources: 1990 & 2000 U.S. Census Data

Supply of Affordable Rental Units

Table 20 below indicates the number of affordable renter housing units by the number of bedrooms for the City. The number of affordable renter units is shown for each income category, including 0 to 30 percent (%) of AMI or extremely low-income, 31 to 50 percent (%) of AMI or low-income, and 51 to 80 percent (%) of AMI or moderate-income households.

Table 20 – Affordable Renter Units by the Number of Bedrooms (BR)

0-1 BR Units			2 BR Units			3+ BR Units		
0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%	0-30%	31-50%	51-80%
2,430	6,375	17,240	1,320	3,240	1,380	1,300	1,380	7,135

Source: 2000 HUD CHAS Data

The City has a total of 58,010 affordable rental units. Approximately 72 percent (%) of the affordable rental units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80 percent (%) of AMI. There are 16,045 affordable rental units that are affordable to those with incomes below 50 percent (%) of AMI. This shows the need for the production of more affordable rental units for those with incomes below 50 percent (%) of AMI.

The table indicates that there are significantly more zero to one bedroom units than two and three plus bedroom units. This shows the need for the production of more affordable two and three-plus bedroom rental housing units. These larger size rental housing units would help serve the increased number of families with children.

Supply of Affordable Owner Units

Table 21 below indicates the number of affordable owner units by the number of bedrooms for the City. The number of affordable owner units is shown for each income category, including 0 to 50 percent (%) of AMI or extremely low and low-income households and 51 to 80 percent (%) of AMI or moderate-income households.

Table 21 – Affordable Owner Units by the Number of Bedrooms (BR)

0-1 BR Units		2 BR Units		3+ BR Units	
0-50%	51-80%	0-50%	51-80%	0-50%	51-80%
600	1,265	2,600	6,655	3,230	24,200

Source: 2000 HUD CHAS Data

According to Table 21, the City has a total of 38,550 affordable owner housing units. Approximately 83 percent (%) of the affordable owner units are affordable to those with incomes between 51 and 80 percent (%) of AMI. Only 17 percent (%) of the total affordable owner units or 6,430 owner units are affordable to those with incomes below 50 percent (%) of AMI. This shows the need for affordable owner housing units for households at 0 to 50 percent (%) of AMI. However, without substantial private or public subsidies, the majority of owner housing units are not affordable to any households below 80 percent (%) of AMI.

b. Housing Tenure and Occupancy

Table 22 below indicates housing tenure and occupancy percentages for the City of Las Vegas for 1990 and 2000. The table includes owner, renter, and the vacancy percentages for 1990 and 2000.

Table 22 – Housing Tenure and Occupancy

1990			2000		
Owner %	Renter %	Vacancy %	Owner %	Renter %	Vacancy %
50%	50%	9.1%	59%	41%	7.3%

Source: 1990, 2000 Census Data

According to Table 22, owner-occupied housing units in the City of Las Vegas increased from 50 percent (%) in 1990 to 59 percent (%) in 2000. Renter-occupied housing units decreased from 50 percent (%) to 41 percent (%) in 2000. The vacancy rate has decreased from 9.1 percent (%) in 1990 to 7.3 percent in 2000. This table shows the increase in new owner-occupied housing units to housing supply from 1990 to 2000.

At the end of the third quarter of 2005, the national homeownership rate was 68.8 percent (%). According to the 2004 American Community Survey, the City had a homeownership rate of 67.1 percent (%) in 2004. This percentage (%) is near the current national homeownership rate.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the City had a homeowner vacancy rate of 2.5 percent (%) and a rental vacancy rate of 8.4 percent (%). Since 2000, the homeowner and rental vacancy rates have decreased significantly. According to the 2004 American Community Survey, the City had a homeowner vacancy rate of 1.9 percent (%) and a rental vacancy rate of 4.2 percent (%). The rental vacancy rate decreased more significantly which indicates the increasing demand for rental housing units and the decreasing overall supply of rental housing units.

In 2000, there were 13,974 vacant housing units which decreased to 13,011 vacant housing units in 2004. According to the 2003 HUD CHAS data books, approximately 3,564 vacant rental housing units and 148 vacant owner housing units had some problems that require major or minor housing rehabilitation.

C. Housing Conditions

Table 23 below indicates the number of housing units by the year built in the City of Las Vegas. The table also shows the percentages of housing units built for each time period.

Table 23 – Number of Housing Units by Year Built

Pre-1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000
15,254	20,802	25,185	36,310	93,311
8%	11%	13%	19%	49%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Data

In 2000, about 32 percent (%) of the City's total housing units or 61,241 units were built before 1980. These older housing units are often more likely to need major or minor housing repairs.

About 49 percent (%) of the City's total housing units or 93,311 units were built from

1990 to 2000. According to the 2004 American Community Survey, from 2000 to 2004 about 20,151 additional housing units were built in the City. This indicates that the majority of the City's total housing units were built after 1990.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 0.4 percent (%) of the total or 830 housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities. Approximately 0.8 percent (%) of the total or 1,612 housing units lacked complete kitchen facilities.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 4.4 percent (%) of the total or 8,356 households were overcrowded (between 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room). Approximately 4.8 percent (%) of the total or 9,215 households were severely overcrowded (greater than 1.51 persons per room).

d. Affordability Analysis

Renter Affordability Analysis

Affordability for renter households is defined as rent and utilities not costing more than 30 percent (%) of a household's income. Table 24 below indicates the average monthly apartment rental rates for the Las Vegas metropolitan area in 2004 and 2005 provided by the State of Nevada Housing Division.

Table 24 - Mean Rental Rates by Apartment Sizes – Greater Las Vegas Valley

Year	Number of Bedrooms (BR)			
	Studio	1-BR	2-BR	3-BR
2004	\$515	\$619	\$747	\$923
2005	\$533	\$655	\$795	\$963

Source: Nevada Housing Division, NHD Apartment Facts, Second Quarter 2005, Greater Las Vegas Valley

According to Table 24, the mean rental rates of one-bedroom apartments increased by about 5.5 percent (%). The mean rental rates for two-bedroom apartment increased by 6 percent (%). This shows that the mean rental rates for apartments of all sizes are increasing significantly each year.

Affordability for renter households is defined as rent and utilities not costing more than 30 percent (%) of a household's income. Table 25 below indicates the maximum affordable rent by household and income size.

Table 25 - Maximum Affordable Rent by Income and Household Size

Median Family Income (MFI) Level	Household Size							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Extremely Low (30%)	\$310	\$355	\$399	\$444	\$479	\$514	\$550	\$585
Low (50%)	\$516	\$590	\$664	\$739	\$798	\$856	\$915	\$974
Moderate (80%)	\$828	\$945	\$1,064	\$1,183	\$1,276	\$1,371	\$1,466	\$1,560

1. Affordable = Housing Payment may not exceed 30% of Household Income

2. 2005 HUD Income levels are based upon Clark County Median Family Income by household size. The 2005 Clark County Median Family Income is \$56,550 for a family of four. Affordable rents are based upon 30% of monthly household income.

Source: 2005 HUD Income Limits by Household Size (shown below)

2005 HUD Income	Household Size							
Limits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Extremely Low (30%)	12400	14200	15950	17750	19150	20550	22000	23400
Low (50%)	20650	23600	26550	29550	31900	34250	36600	38950
Moderate (80%)	33100	37800	42550	47300	51050	54850	58650	62400

According to Tables 24 and 25, an extremely low-income renter household with a family of four cannot afford the mean rental rate for apartments. A low-income renter household with a family of four can afford the mean rental rate for a one-bedroom apartment, but two and three-bedroom apartments are not affordable. Moderate-income renter households with a family size of two persons or less cannot afford the mean rental rate for a three-bedroom apartment, but can afford a studio, one-bedroom, or two-bedroom apartment. Moderate-income renter households with three or more persons can afford the mean rental rate for all apartment sizes.

Table 26 below indicates the renter housing affordability by median family income for Clark County. The table shows the maximum affordable rent for each income level which is 30 percent (%) of monthly gross income. The table shows which families at each income level can afford the mean rental rate for studios, one-bedroom apartments, two-bedroom apartments, and three-bedroom apartments.

Table 26 - Renter Housing Affordability

Percent (%) of MFI	Annual Income	Monthly Income	Hourly Wage	Maximum Affordable Rent Payment (30% of Monthly Gross Income)	Can Afford Studio? Mean Rental Rate = \$533	Can Afford One-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$655	Can Afford Two-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$795	Can Afford Three-Bedroom Unit? Mean Rental Rate = \$963
10%	5,655	471	2.72	141	No	No	No	No
20%	11,310	943	5.44	283	No	No	No	No
30%	16,965	1,414	8.16	424	No	No	No	No
40%	22,620	1,885	10.88	566	Yes	No	No	No
50%	28,275	2,356	13.59	707	Yes	Yes	No	No
60%	33,930	2,828	16.31	848	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
70%	39,585	3,299	19.03	990	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
80%	45,240	3,770	21.75	1,131	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
90%	50,895	4,241	24.47	1,272	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
100%	56,550	4,713	27.19	1,414	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
110%	62,205	5,184	29.91	1,555	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
120%	67,860	5,655	32.63	1,697	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: 2005 HUD Income Levels; State of Nevada Housing Division Apartment Facts, 2005.

According to Table 26, the results show the following:

- Families at 40 percent (%) of MFI or \$22,620 can afford at most the mean rental rate for a studio of \$533.
- Families at 50 percent (%) of MFI or \$28,275 can afford at most the mean rental rate for a one-bedroom apartment of \$655.
- Families at 60 percent (%) of MFI or \$33,930 can afford at most the mean rental rate for a two-bedroom apartment of \$795.

- Families at 70 percent (%) of MFI or \$39,585 can afford at most the mean rental rate for a three-bedroom apartment of \$963.

In addition, Table 26 shows that families at 80 percent (%) of MFI or \$45,240 can afford to pay a maximum rental housing payment of \$1,131 per month or 30 percent (%) of their monthly gross income. Families at 100 percent (%) of MFI or \$56,550 can afford to pay a maximum rental housing payment of \$1,414 per month. Families at 120 percent (%) of MFI or \$67,860 can afford to pay a maximum rental housing payment of \$1,697 per month.

Owner Affordability Analysis

Table 27 below indicates the median housing sales prices in Metropolitan Las Vegas, which includes the City of Las Vegas, Unincorporated Clark County, Boulder City, City of Henderson, and City of North Las Vegas. Housing types include new and existing homes with sales prices indicated for 1994, 2000, and 2006.

Table 27 - Median Housing Sales Prices in Metropolitan Las Vegas

Housing Type	1994	2000	2006
New Homes	\$121,500	\$161,893	\$345,130
Existing Homes	\$111,250	\$130,000	\$285,000

Source: Homebuilders Research Inc. of Las Vegas

According to Table 27, the median sales prices for new and existing homes in Metropolitan Las Vegas have risen significantly over the last 12 years. Between 1994 and 2000, new home prices increased by 33 percent (%) and existing home prices increased by 17 percent (%). Since 2000, new home prices have increased by 113 percent (%) and existing home prices have increased by 119 percent (%). Overall since 1994, new home prices have increased by 184 percent (%) and existing home prices have increased by 156 percent (%).

According to Table 27, in 2000 the price of a new home was approximately \$161,893. In 2006, new home prices have increased to approximately \$345,130. According to Table 28 – The Tipping Point Homeownership Affordability, the 2006 median sales price for new homes are only affordable to persons at 183% of AMI and above.

The price of an existing home in 2000 was approximately \$130,000 and still affordable to moderate-income households. Existing home prices have increased to approximately \$285,000. According to Table 28, the 2006 median sales price for existing homes are only affordable to persons at 151% of AMI and above.

Table 28 below indicates the homeownership affordability or the tipping point for Clark County. The maximum affordable housing sales prices are based upon 2005 HUD income levels for Clark County.

Table 28 - The Tipping Point - Homeownership Affordability

Percent of MFI	Annual Median Family Income	Monthly Wage	Hourly Wage	Maximum Affordable Monthly Mortgage Payment	Maximum Total Mortgage	Maximum Affordable Sales Price	Can Afford Median Priced Existing Home of \$285,000 in Metro Las Vegas?	Can Afford Median Priced New Home of \$345,130 in Metro Las Vegas?
10%	5,655	471	2.72	141	17,672	18,800	No	No
20%	11,310	943	5.44	283	35,532	37,800	No	No
30%	16,965	1,414	8.16	424	53,204	56,600	No	No
40%	22,620	1,885	10.88	566	71,064	75,600	No	No
50%	28,275	2,356	13.59	707	88,736	94,400	No	No
60%	33,930	2,828	16.31	848	106,408	113,200	No	No
70%	39,585	3,299	19.03	990	124,268	132,200	No	No
80%	45,240	3,770	21.75	1,131	141,940	151,000	No	No
90%	50,895	4,241	24.47	1,272	159,706	169,900	No	No
100%	56,550	4,713	27.19	1,414	177,472	188,800	No	No
110%	62,205	5,184	29.91	1,555	195,144	207,600	No	No
120%	67,860	5,655	32.63	1,697	213,004	226,600	No	No
130%	73,515	6,126	35.34	1,838	230,676	245,400	No	No
140%	79,170	6,598	38.06	1,979	248,348	264,200	No	No
150%	84,825	7,069	40.78	2,121	266,208	283,200	No	No
151%	85,350	7,113	41.03	2,134	267,900	285,000	Yes	No
160%	90,480	7,540	43.50	2,262	283,880	302,000	Yes	No
170%	96,135	8,011	46.22	2,403	301,552	320,800	Yes	No
180%	101,790	8,483	48.94	2,545	319,412	339,800	Yes	No
183%	103,400	8,617	49.71	2,585	324,422	345,130	Yes	Yes
190%	107,445	8,954	51.66	2,686	337,178	358,700	Yes	Yes
200%	113,100	9,425	54.38	2,828	354,944	377,600	Yes	Yes

Table 28 assumes the following:

- HUD Income levels are based upon 2005 Clark County Median Family Income of \$56,550.
- Assumes the Maximum Affordable Monthly Mortgage Payment, including principal, interest, taxes, and insurance, may not exceed 30 percent (%) of income.
- Mortgage amounts are based on a 6.5% FHA 30-year mortgage rate accounting for principal, interest, taxes, and insurance; assumes 3 percent (%) for Down payment, 3 percent (%) for Closing Costs, takes into account for property taxes, homeowners insurance, and mortgage insurance, no debt, and good credit.

According to Table 28, the results of the homeownership affordability analysis for the metropolitan Las Vegas area indicate the following:

- Families earning \$45,240 annually or 80 percent (%) of MFI can afford at most a \$151,000 home.
- Families earning \$56,550 annually or 100 percent (%) of MFI can afford at most a \$188,800 home.
- Families earning \$84,825 annually or 150 percent (%) of MFI cannot afford a median priced **existing** home.
- Families must earn an income of at least \$85,350 annually or 151 percent (%) of MFI to afford to purchase a median priced **existing** home of \$285,000.
- Families earning \$101,790 annually or 180 percent (%) of MFI cannot afford a median priced **new** home.
- Families must earn an income of at least \$103,400 annually or 183 percent (%) of MFI to afford to purchase a median priced **new** home of \$345,130.

e. Public Housing Inventory

The Las Vegas metropolitan area has three public housing authorities: the Housing Authority of Clark County (HACC), Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV), and the North Las Vegas Housing Authority (NLVHA). There are currently 3,120 public housing units and 9,056 publicly assisted households in the Las Vegas metropolitan area.

The Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV) inventory includes the following publicly assisted households and housing units:

- 4,201 - Section 8 Rental Vouchers for Households
- 52 - Tenant-based Rental Assistance Housing Units
- 320 - Section 202 New Construction for Elderly and Disabled Housing Units
- 758 - Elderly Low Rent Public Housing Units
- 1,028 - Family Low Rent Public Housing Units
- 223 – Scattered Site Low Rent Public Housing Units

For more information on public housing provided by the HACLV, please refer to the HACLV's website at <http://www.haclv.org>. For additional Las Vegas metropolitan area housing market analysis information, please refer to the 2005 Southern Nevada Workforce Housing Study available at <http://www.snrpc.org/WorkforceHousing/FinalDraft4.pdf>. For Las Vegas metropolitan area Special Needs Housing Market Analysis information, please refer to the Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment available at http://www.bbcresearch.com/library/nevada_final_report.pdf.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

1. Specific Housing Objectives

Table 29 below indicates the housing activities, accomplishment types, and goals that the City is proposing to achieve on an annual basis from 2006 to 2010. For more information on housing activity annual goals, please refer to the Housing and Community Development Needs tables.

Table 29 - Housing Activities for 2006-2010

Housing Activity	Accomplishment Type	Goal
05S - Rental Housing Subsidies	04 - Households	50
12 - Construction of Housing	10 - Housing Units	70
13 - Direct Homeownership Assistance	04 - Households	45
14A – Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential	10 - Housing Units	101

2. Use of Available Resources for Housing

Available resources will be used for Housing based on current housing goals, housing needs, and prior housing project experience. Available resources for

housing include ADDI, CDBG, ESG, HOME, and HOPWA. ESG is covered in the Homeless section and HOPWA is covered in the HOPWA section of this plan.

ADDI funds will be used for:

- Direct Homeownership Assistance
 - Down payment and closing cost assistance for homebuyers

CDBG funds will be used for:

- Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential
 - Single-family housing rehabilitation
 - Single-family housing rehabilitation for Seniors
 - Single-family housing rehabilitation for Special Needs Populations
 - Minor home repairs

HOME funds will be used for the following activities:

- Construction of Housing
 - Mixed-use and mixed-income rental housing
 - Multi-family rental housing
 - Multi-family rental housing for non-homeless special needs populations
 - Multi-family rental housing for seniors
 - Single-family ownership housing
 - Transitional housing for the homeless
- Direct Homeownership Assistance
 - Down payment and closing cost assistance for homebuyers
- Rehabilitation; Single-Unit Residential
 - Single-family housing rehabilitation
 - Single-family housing rehabilitation with refinance
- Rental Housing Subsidies
 - Tenant-based rental assistance

Additional resources leveraged for housing activities include City of Las Vegas Private Activity Bonds, City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency 18 percent (%) Set-Aside for Affordable Housing, State of Nevada Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, and State of Nevada Low-Income Housing Trust Fund.

City of Las Vegas Private Activity Bonds will be used for:

- Affordable Multi-family Housing Projects

City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency 18 percent (%) Set-Aside for Affordable Housing will be used for:

- Affordable Single and Multi-family Housing Projects

State of Nevada Low-Income Housing Tax Credit will be used for:

- Affordable Multi-family Housing Projects

State of Nevada Low-Income Housing Trust Fund will be used for:

- Affordable Single and Multi-family Housing Projects

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

1. Public Housing Needs

As of February 17, 2006, the Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLV) had 2,009 Public Housing units in its inventory. The results of the recent physical needs assessment indicate that the physical conditions of certain developments are in need of considerable improvements. The majority of HACLV's properties are thirty years old or more and are in need of comprehensive modernization. The Capital Fund Program/modernization funding has experienced significant cuts in the last three years. In response, the HACLV is in the process of conducting a portfolio assessment to make sure that the public housing developments remain a viable housing option for low-income persons.

The HACLV entered into a Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD in which the HACLV will be converting a minimum of five percent (%) of their total housing units for wheelchair handicap accessibility. The conversion of these units will be completed by December 2007. There are currently seven (7) applicants on the Conventional Housing Wait List that have requested an accessible unit.

The Section 8 and Public Housing waiting lists are long and only open for new applications infrequently. This is an indication of severe housing needs in the City, especially for households below 30 percent (%) of area median income. The HACLV has the following total numbers of applicants on the waiting list for their programs including:

- Total Applicants on Wait List – Conventional (CV): 1,047
- Applicants over the age of 62 on the CV Wait List: 54
- Applicants on the Designated Housing Wait List: 623
- Total Applicants on Section 8 Wait List: 322

For more information on public housing needs, please refer to the HACLV's website at <http://www.hacvl.org>.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

1. Public Housing Strategy

HACLV 5-Year Goals, Management Initiatives and Homeownership Initiatives

Expand the supply of Low Income and Affordable housing available within its jurisdiction:

- Apply for additional Section 8 Choice Vouchers
- Develop public/private partnerships to create affordable housing opportunities
- Utilize HACLV's resources to leverage and encourage new development initiatives
- Expand homeownership initiatives to HACLV residents and program participants.

Improve the quality of assisted housing:

- Improve program management and fiscal accountability by utilizing SEMAP and PHAS indicators
- Increase customer satisfaction

Increase assisted housing choices:

- Conduct outreach efforts to potential vouchers landlords
- Further the development of the Section 8 Homeownership Program

Improve marketability of HACLV owned units:

- Enhance and maintain site appearance to increase curb appeal
- Provide amenities and services to compete with private sector property owners

- Further develop partnerships with law enforcement agencies to provide a safe living environment
- Promote self-sufficiency and economic independence of assisted households:
- Increase the number and percentage of employed program participants
- Further develop and enhance educational opportunities and prevention programs for youth
- Provide and attract supportive services to increase program participants' employability through job training and educational opportunities
- Provide public/private partnerships to further enhance resident initiatives at no cost to the agency (i.e., Sunrise Hospital, Girl Scouts, Juvenile Justice Department) through fund raising and grant application submission
- Promote homeownership opportunities through the Scattered Site Homeownership Program, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, and the supportive service program for potential homebuyers.

Increase affordable housing resources:

- Develop a detailed plan for the Replacement Housing Fund
- Continue to identify partners for affordable housing development
- Explore the opportunity for conversion of assistance from unit-based to tenant-based. Consider the development of a Conversion Plan

For more information on public housing strategies, please refer to the HACL V's website at <http://www.haclv.org>.

2. HACL V Resident Participation

Currently there are four (4) Senior Resident Councils and two (2) Family resident councils active at HACL V. The HACL V's Supportive Services Department will be working to establish/re-establish councils in its remaining five housing developments over the next five years.

The HACL V currently administers a Scattered Site Homeownership Program, which involves the sale of existing scattered site homes to HACL V low-income Public Housing residents and Section 8 participants. These homes are sold at or below fair market value. The HACL V provides down payment and closing costs assistance to buyers as well as directing prospective buyers to other organizations, which provide low-income homebuyer assistance. Prospective purchasers must be able to qualify for a mortgage and attend a Homeownership counseling course.

HACL V also administers a Section 8 Homeownership Program, which utilizes the Voucher subsidy towards mortgage payments vs. rental assistance for eligible participants. Participants must be Section 8 participants and Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) graduates and must attend a Homeownership counseling course.

For more information on public housing resident participation, please refer to the HACL V website at <http://www.haclv.org>.

3. Housing Authority Performance

Not Applicable. For 2004-2005, the HACLV received a designation status of high performer from HUD's public housing assessment system score.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.
2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

1. Public Policies Impacting the Cost of Housing

Current public policies, including zoning and land use restrictions, often favor the construction of low density single-family housing units over high density single-family or multi-family housing. Housing development costs, including land, construction, water, utilities, have increased significantly in the last five years for the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The lack of land availability and lack of community support are also creating barriers to the production of affordable housing. The following barriers created by public policies are impacting the cost of housing in the Las Vegas metropolitan area:

Citizen Review: Required public hearings before public entities such as Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council to allow public comment on proposed affordable housing projects add to the processing time and ultimately to the project's final cost. Affordable and special needs housing development goes through the standard development review process. Sometimes during this process citizen concerns arise that are often based on fears regarding the believed characteristics of potential residents or the housing's characteristics or perceived impact (e.g. housing density or impact on neighboring housing). These concerns on the part of citizens often result in a delay of action by the local decision making body.

Community Support: There has traditionally been minimal support for affordable housing development in Southern Nevada. There have been problems with the "Not In My Backyard" or NIMBYism among residents of established neighborhoods who fear affordable housing and higher densities. Housing advocacy groups, non-profit organizations and the jurisdictions themselves are involved in raising public awareness regarding the shortage of affordable housing and the reality of affordable housing in an effort to reduce citizen concerns.

Construction Costs: The increase in housing construction costs has increased the total housing development costs for new subdivisions, infill housing development projects, apartment projects, and condominium development projects. These costs are usually passed on to the homebuyers or renters. This has made homeownership more difficult to achieve for low and moderate-income families. Renters end up paying higher rents, because new apartment complexes must charge rents high enough to cover the high costs of new construction. According to the Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association, the 2005 average price per square foot of a single-family detached home was \$175.28.

Financing for Homeownership: The availability of home purchase financing to low and moderate-income households and minority groups may affect the supply of and demand for ownership and rental housing. This also affects homeownership levels among low and moderate-income households and minority groups.

According to the 2003 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, there were 96,735 applications in 2003 for conventional home purchase loans in Clark County. Approximately two-thirds of all applications resulted in loans originated. An originated loan is one that is approved by the lender and purchased by the applicant.

Loan origination rates varied by the level of median family income (MFI) in census tracts. Origination rates were highest in upper-income census tracts (greater than 120 percent of MFI) averaging approximately 65 percent. Origination rates averaged approximately 43 percent in low and moderate-income census tracts (less than 80 percent of MFI).

Loan origination rates varied by the level of minority concentration in census tracts. Census tracts with less than 20 percent minority population had the highest origination rates, with approximately 65 percent of loans originated. Origination rates decreased as the proportion of minority population increased, with only 43 percent of loans originated in census tracts with greater than 80 percent minority population.

Limited Land Availability and Land Costs: The urban areas of the Las Vegas metropolitan area are surrounded by land currently under the supervision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM oversees these lands under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, which through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Act of 1998 now includes affordable housing as a “public purpose.” Therefore, a portion of these lands should be available to developers of affordable housing. However, the mechanism to make the land available below fair market value for development as affordable housing took four years to create. During those four years, the majority of land in the disposal area was auctioned off or set-aside for other public purposes. The price of both BLM and non-BLM land continues to increase substantially which is making the production of affordable housing more difficult.

Permit and Plans Review Time: The review process itself can increase costs by virtue of the amount of time and money it takes for a developer to receive approval. This results from staff review of a development proposal in addition to any required

public hearings. The City plans check process includes the following departments: Planning and Zoning, Building and Safety, Business Development, Fire Services, and Public Works. Plan review time is dependent upon the size and complexity of the project. The department makes every effort to review plans as quickly as possible. Several options, such as Express Plans Review are available to expedite this process. Again, much depends on the quality and completeness of the original submission and response time in correcting problems.

Permit Processing Fees: The City has a full cost recovery policy for processing development applications and these fees are not considered burdensome. Using the average square footage for a single-family home, 2,099 square feet, for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area (Source: Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association), the total development fees for an average single-family home in the City is approximately \$4,338. These processing fees are added to the cost of the housing and thus passed on to the purchaser or renter. The building department and public works fees are imposed on all developments with no waivers or reduced fees available for affordable housing developments.

Water Fees: The Las Vegas Valley Water District imposed a regional connection fee for new water hook-ups in 1996. Phased in over two years, the single-family fee went from \$1,000 in 1996 to \$3,400 in 1998 and the multi-family fee went from \$6,290 in 1996 to \$21,380 in 1998. Then in 2000, the water fees were again increased and were phased in over four years. The fee per apartment unit in 2000 was \$1,288 and was increased to match the residential fee of \$2,136 per unit in 2004. This has placed a substantial cost increase on the development of affordable housing, which is generally multi-family. In 1996, the water fees for a 216-unit apartment development were slightly under \$25,000. In 2000, the same apartment complex would have paid \$278,208 in water fees. In 2004, the connection fees for the same 216-unit development are \$461,376.

2. Strategies to Remove Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City plans to undertake following strategies during the next four (4) years to remove barriers to affordable housing:

- Assist affordable housing developers with the development process and how to obtain project building permits in a timely manner
- Continue to participate in the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) workforce housing and homeless committee meetings
- Continue to partner with community non-profit and for-profit housing developers
- Continue to partner with the Clark County School District (CCSD) through the Homeownership for Educators program
- Continue to purchase, rehabilitate, and resell vacant houses for homeownership through the Community Partnership Investment Program (CPIP)
- Coordinate affordable housing projects with City of Henderson, City of North Las Vegas, Clark County, and the State of Nevada
- Establish a Community Land Trust for affordable housing

- Explore incentives for developers of affordable housing such as density bonus or reduction of development fees
- Explore policies that will help slow down the conversion of apartments to condominiums
- Partner with the Southern Nevada Home Builders Association (SNHBA)
- Research best practices nationwide for affordable housing policies and programs
- Work with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to purchase Federal lands to be set-aside for affordable housing development
- Work with other City departments to reduce or waive development fees for affordable housing projects

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

1. Homeless Needs

Table 30 below shows the number of homeless individuals, homeless families with children, and persons in homeless families with children residing in shelters or are unsheltered in Southern Nevada. The homeless subpopulation numbers are also shown for the chronically homeless, seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abuse, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and youth (under 18 years of age). For more information on homeless needs, please also refer to the Homeless Needs table.

Table 30 – Homeless Population and Sub-Populations

Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals	1,473	675	2,332	4,480
2. Homeless Families with Children				
2a. Persons in Homeless Families with Children	265	361	7,092	7,718
Total (1 + 2a)	1,738	1,036	9,424	12,198
Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
1. Chronically Homeless	479	101	1,399	1,979
2. Severely Mentally Ill	178	93		
3. Chronic Substance Abuse	575	301		
4. Veterans	371	195		
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	59	13		
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	114	60		
7. Youth (under 18 years of age)	56	20		
8. Elderly (over age 65)	135	71		

Source: City of Las Vegas, Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, 2006; Clark County, Southern Nevada Continuum of Care, 2005

Table 31 below indicates the number of shelter and housing beds available for homeless individuals and homeless families in Southern Nevada. The table also shows the homeless needs, what resources are available, and the gap between the homeless needs and resources available.

Table 31 – Homeless Needs (Number of Beds) for Individuals and Families

Homeless Needs: Individuals	Needs	Currently Available	Gap
Emergency Shelters	1,000	1,200	-200
Transitional Housing	1,300	913	387
Permanent Supportive Housing	2,543	820	1,723
Total	4,843	2,933	1,910
Chronically Homeless	1,979	214	
Homeless Needs: Families	Needs	Currently Available	Gap
Emergency Shelters	525	344	181
Transitional Housing	3,811	432	3,379
Permanent Supportive Housing	1,940	124	1,816
Total	3,438	900	2,538

Source: City of Las Vegas, Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, 2006; Clark County, Southern Nevada Continuum of Care, 2005

Priority Homeless Needs

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

1. Priority Homeless Needs

Table 32 below indicates the categories of priority homeless needs within the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care planning process. Priority homeless needs include the following categories:

- **High Priority:** Activities, including existing and new projects, to address this homeless category need will be funded during the four-year period of this plan.
- **Medium Priority:** If funds are available, activities to address this homeless category need may be funded during the four-year period of this plan.

Table 32 – Priority Homeless Needs

Continuum of Care Category	Individuals	Families	Funding Source
Emergency Shelter	Medium	Medium	ESG, CDBG
Transitional Housing	High	High	ESG, CDBG, HOPWA
Permanent Supportive Housing	High	High	ESG, CDBG, HOME, HOPWA
Chronically Homeless	High	High	ESG, CDBG, HOME, HOPWA

Source: City of Las Vegas, Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness, 2006; Clark County, Southern Nevada Continuum of Care, 2005

Basis for determining priorities of each homeless category

The 2006 City of Las Vegas, Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness and 2005 Southern Nevada Continuum of Care strategic

plan established the priority homeless needs. These two plans helped to identify the gaps between the existing homeless resources and the needs of the homeless population for homeless individuals and families. Table 31 shows that emergency shelter was a medium priority with enough resources available for homeless individuals and a small gap for homeless families. Table 31 shows that transitional housing and permanent supportive housing are high priorities because of the large gaps between what is currently available and the needs of the homeless population. The chronically homeless is a high priority because of the large number of chronically homeless persons that are unsheltered and not enough existing resources.

2. Chronically Homeless

The chronically homeless population is identified as a high priority in Table 32 and the Homeless Needs table. Approximately 60 percent (%) of the chronically homeless do not use the emergency shelters or existing service system and would benefit most from being placed directly into permanent supportive housing. An estimated 40 percent (%) of the population will use the emergency shelters and existing service system.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

1. Homeless Inventory

For a list of existing facilities and services for homeless persons and families, please refer to the 2005 Southern Nevada Continuum of Care Application Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart which are both available at http://www.snrpc.org/Homeless_files/SNCoC05ConsolidatedApplicationSummary.pdf. Please also refer to the City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* which is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department.

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment,

emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction’s strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.
5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include “policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons.” The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

3-5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

1. Homelessness

The City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* was completed in March, 2006 by the City’s Neighborhood Services Department 10-Year Planning Committee. The City’s 10-year plan was completed in partnership with the Southern Nevada Regional Homeless and Housing Plan. The City’s 10-year plan outlines the following strategies and action steps for reducing and ending homelessness:

- A. *Promote interagency coordination of human service delivery programs*
 1. Developing an internal continuum of care with all human service delivery programs.
 2. Developing Communication Protocols for homeless crisis.

3. Re-evaluating the city's general and federal funded service provider contracts that can further leverage dollars and resources.

B. Increase the availability of stable and sustainable housing

1. Creating a regional strategy for developing low-income housing.
2. Placing 900 chronic, temporary and/or episodic individuals/families in housing over ten years.
3. Supporting and increasing housing options for homeless persons utilizing emergency shelter.
4. Promoting valley-wide acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of permanent affordable housing.
5. Promoting the sustainability of existing housing stock.
6. Supporting the access and creating stable housing options for clients participating in city of Las Vegas programs.
7. Promoting the use of a master leasing and utility program.

C. Enhance coordination between non-profit organizations and government

1. Promoting diversification of funding sources.
2. Developing higher performance standards for funded entities.
3. Creating of intergovernmental partnerships.
4. Promoting of enhanced collaborations.
5. Ensuring vendor accountability for funded services.
6. Improving communication among governmental and non-profit entities.
7. Increasing education regarding homeless issues

D. Prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless

1. Providing flexible payment and funding standards to assist at-risk households.
2. Preventing 1,000 individuals or families from entering the cycle of homelessness over ten years.
3. Identifying households at risk for homelessness and link with responsible service provider.
4. Continuing programs and services that support housing stability, such as rent and utility assistance.
5. Raising education and awareness of early warning signs that lead to homelessness.
6. Breaking the cycle of recurrent homelessness through intensive case management and supportive housing.
7. Evaluating and measuring which programs and strategies are effective in preventing and reducing homelessness.

E. Provide seamless client services through effective partnerships

1. Using HMIS to improve client service delivery between homeless service providers.
2. Using HMIS to link housing resources and availability.
3. Continuing support and use of seamless service delivery programs and services.
4. Supporting implementation of shared technology.

F. Foster self-sufficiency through access to education, training, and employment opportunities

1. Expanding existing employment and education programs to serve the episodic and temporarily homeless.
2. Enhancing pre-employment and basic skills services.
3. Supporting adult and alternative education and employment services.
4. Establishing income management and financial guardianship programs and services.
5. Revising intake and discharge services to assess employability, education, and training.

G. Facilitate the transition from homelessness through intensive case management

1. Utilizing the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).
2. Improving coordination of case management services.
3. Improving the quality and accuracy of information and referral services.
4. Developing partnerships with agencies providing credit repair, debt management, and budget programs.
5. Developing alternative service delivery schedules.
6. Promoting case management outside of traditional setting and service hours.

H. Increase access to medical, dental, and vision care services

1. Providing support services sensitive to the needs of medically frail homeless individuals.
2. Pursuing partnerships and funding for dental and vision services.
3. Supporting coordination of discharge planning and follow-up care between hospitals and homeless services.
4. Leveraging funding opportunities to provide services for HIV/AIDS homeless individuals.

I. Ensure the availability of basic needs services

1. Supporting access to transitional supportive housing opportunities for clients in city programs.
2. Supporting housing and services with preference to homeless special needs populations.
3. Identifying additional transitional supportive housing units.
4. Supporting programs that enable basic hygiene, adequate diet, and activities of daily living.

J. Improve availability of mental health services

1. Ensuring financial support is available for the mental health triage center.
2. Identifying additional funding for individuals served by the mental health system.
3. Identifying funding for housing individuals served by the mental health system.

K. Improve availability of substance abuse treatment programs

1. Increasing access and availability to substance abuse programs for individuals participating in city programs.
2. Supporting seamless services between treatment programs and housing providers.

According to the City's 10-Year plan, over the next 10 years, the City will work towards completing the following outcomes:

1. Reduced number of households entering the cycle of homelessness.
2. Higher levels of service and customer satisfaction for clients participating in city programs.
3. Reduced recidivism rates for ex-felons and chronic inebriates participating in the EVOLVE program and homeless individuals in the municipal court system.
4. Increased rates of placement into permanent housing for homeless clients participating in city programs.
5. Reduced duplication of services among government entities and non-profit organizations.
6. Greater capacity building with partner organizations
7. Lower cost and enhanced service delivery for government and service providers.
8. Increased perception among the homeless that services are available to assist them.
9. Increased employability, job readiness, job placement and retention for at-risk individuals.
10. Increased inventory of affordable housing in the Las Vegas valley.
11. Perceived improvement in their living situation among formerly homeless individuals.
12. Reduced number of homeless crisis situations and homeless interventions.

For more information, please refer to the City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* which is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department.

The City will also continue to be a participant in the meetings of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness and the regional effort to end chronic homelessness by 2012. For the regional strategies related to homelessness, please refer to the Continuum of Care strategic plan which is available online at http://www.co.clark.nv.us/social_service/homeless_default.htm.

The City has developed housing assistance and supportive services programs that assist extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. This includes the tenant-based rental assistance program and other programs that help to prevent homelessness.

2. Chronic Homelessness

Please refer to the City's Homeless Strategic Plan stated in the Homelessness section on pages 58-62. Please refer to the City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* which is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department. The City will also continue to be a participant in the meetings of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness and the regional effort to end chronic homelessness by 2012. For the regional strategies related to chronic homelessness, please refer to the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care website at http://www.co.clark.nv.us/social_service/homeless_default.htm.

3. Homelessness Prevention

During the four-year period of this plan, the City is planning to fund several programs that provide assistance to individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless. Homeless prevention activities include tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance, emergency food and resources assistance, transportation assistance, and other essential services. The City's strategies and action steps are stated in the Homeless Strategic Plan on pages 58-62. Please also refer to the City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* which is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department. For the regional strategies related to homelessness prevention, please refer to the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care website at http://www.co.clark.nv.us/social_service/homeless_default.htm.

4. Institutional Structure

The City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department acts as the lead agency for the City's homelessness strategies. The Neighborhood Services Department has representatives that attend and participate in the meetings of the SNRPC Committee on Homelessness and the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care. The City works closely with Clark County and other local jurisdictions through the Clark County Consortium and SNRPC Committee on Homelessness meetings.

The City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* includes several public and private partners. The City provides funding to non-profit organizations that provide housing and services that benefit the homeless and help prevent homelessness. For a list of these organizations, please refer to the Managing the Process section on pages 13-14.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy

The City of Las Vegas receives ESG funding and will continue to work with Clark County and the State of Nevada on the community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy. Please also refer to the City of Las Vegas *Homes for Homeless Nevadans 10-Year Plan to Reduce Homelessness* which is available in print form at the Neighborhood Services Department. For regional discharge coordination policy information, please refer to the 2005 Southern Nevada Continuum of Care application which is available online at

http://www.snrpc.org/Homeless_files/SNCoC05ConsolidatedApplicationSummary.pdf.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

Not Applicable

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.
2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1. Priority Community Development Needs

The City plans to fund a variety of Community Development Activities that are high priority needs. Please refer to the Community Development Needs table for the entire list of priority needs. Other high priority needs include acquisition of real property, clearance and demolition, homeownership assistance, housing rehabilitation, planning, and HOPWA. The City's priority non-housing community

development needs for the Public Facilities and Improvements category are identified in Table 33 below.

Priority non-housing community development needs include the following categories:

- **High Priority:** Activities to address this need will be funded during the four-year period of this plan.
- **Medium Priority:** If funds are available, activities to address this need may be funded during the four-year period of this plan.
- **Low Priority:** The City will not fund activities to address this need during the four-year period of this plan without an amendment to this plan.

Table 33 - Public Facilities and Improvements

Community Development Activity	Priority Need	Funding Source
03 - Public Facilities and Improvements (General)	High	CDBG, Other
03A - Senior Centers	High	CDBG, Other
03B - Handicapped Centers	High	CDBG, Other
03C - Homeless Facilities	High	CDBG, Other
03D - Youth Centers	High	CDBG, Other
03E - Neighborhood Facilities	Medium	CDBG, Other
03F - Parks, Recreational Facilities	High	CDBG, Other
03H - Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	Low	Other
03I - Flood Drain Improvements	Low	Other
03J - Water/Sewer Improvements	Low	Other
03K - Street Improvements	Medium	CDBG, Other
03L - Sidewalks	High	CDBG, Other
03M - Child Care Centers	High	CDBG, Other
03P - Health Facilities	High	CDBG, Other
03T - Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	High	CDBG, ESG, Other

The City's priority non-housing community development needs for the Public Services category are identified in Table 34 below.

Table 34 - Public Services

Community Development Activity	Priority Need	Funding Source
05 - Public Services (General)	High	CDBG, ESG, Other
05A - Senior Services	High	CDBG, Other
05B – Services for the Disabled	High	CDBG, Other
05D - Youth Services	High	CDBG, Other
05E - Transportation Services	Medium	CDBG
05F - Substance Abuse Services	High	CDBG

Community Development Activity	Priority Need	Funding Source
05G - Battered and Abused Spouses	High	CDBG
05H - Employment Training	High	CDBG
05I - Crime Awareness	Medium	CDBG, Other
05L - Child Care Services	High	CDBG
05M - Health Services	High	CDBG
05N - Abused and Neglected Children	High	CDBG
05O - Mental Health Services	High	CDBG
05Q - Subsistence Payments	High	CDBG, ESG

For more information on community development needs, please refer to the Community Development Needs Table included within this plan.

2. Basis for Assigning Priorities

The priorities are designated according to community needs based on public input from the community meetings, focus groups, community surveys, CDRB recommendations, and previous community development projects. The non-housing community development activities are designated as high, medium, or low priorities based on whether the activity will be funded, may be funded, or will not be funded.

The low priority public facilities and improvements activities include solid waste disposal, flood drain, and water/sewer improvements. These activities will be funded with other funding sources including sewer service fees and Clark County Regional Flood Control District funds. The medium priority public facilities and improvements activities that may be funded in the next four years include street improvements and neighborhood facilities. These activities may be funded with CDBG funds and are currently being funded out of other funding sources including Regional Transportation Commission, Assessments, and other City funds.

The high priority public facilities and improvements activities that will be funded with CDBG funds in the next four years include public facilities and improvement (general), senior centers, handicapped centers, homeless facilities, youth centers, parks and recreational facilities, sidewalks, child care centers, health facilities, and operating costs of homeless/AIDS patients programs. Current projects include Boys and Girls Club facility construction, Rainbow Dreams Academy construction, Blind Center facility expansion, Doolittle Senior Center expansion, Catholic Charities employment center improvements, Lubertha Johnson park improvements, New Vista Ranch facility for the disabled construction, Salvation Army homeless facility improvements, The Shade Tree homeless facility improvements, Smart Start child care facility expansion, Ogden Street sidewalk improvements, and Westcare adult rehabilitation facility improvements.

The medium priority public services activities that may be funded in the next four years include transportation services and crime awareness which are currently being funded out of other funding sources. The high priority public services activities that will be funded in the next four years include public services (general), senior services, services for the disabled, youth services, substance abuse services,

battered and abused spouses, employment training, child care services, health services, abused and neglected children, mental health services, and subsistence payments.

As stated in the Managing the Process section on pages 13-18 of this plan, two (2) community focus groups were held and community needs surveys were mailed out to residents of the low and moderate-income areas to gather public input. The community surveys stated for the public to tell us what is important to them and their neighborhoods. According to Table 4 - Community Survey Results on page 15, the public input results indicate the following non-housing community needs in order of priority:

1. Employment Opportunities
2. Youth Activities
3. Senior Services
4. Job Training
5. Affordable Childcare
6. Life Skills
7. English as a Second Language (ESL) Training
8. Disabilities Services
9. Substance Abuse Programs

In addition, the City of Las Vegas Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) FY 2006-2010 was used as a resource to help determine priority needs in CDBG-eligible areas. The CIP priority needs include: Improvements to Existing City Facilities, Transportation Infrastructure, Public Safety, Flood Control, Public Works, Sanitation, Street Lighting and Signage, School Sign Upgrades, Culture and Recreation, Youth Facilities, Parks, and Economic Development. The City of Las Vegas Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) FY 2006-2010 is available from the Department of Finance and Business Services at http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/files/2006-2010_CIPbook.pdf.

3. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

Low and moderate-income persons are underserved in the areas of affordable childcare, employment opportunities, job training, youth activities, life skills, and social services. Several current and planned public services programs address these underserved needs of low and moderate-income persons. Senior and special needs services are also underserved needs in the community. The City has funded and plans to fund programs that provide services to senior and special needs populations.

The main obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the lack of available funding for public facilities and services. CDBG funds have decreased significantly and are continuing to decrease each year making it more difficult to serve the low and moderate-income and special needs populations in the City of Las Vegas.

The high costs of housing are making it difficult for the low and moderate-income populations to afford to live in the City of Las Vegas. A larger share of their income

is being spent on their housing payment, which is leaving them with less income to pay for basic resources and services.

Additional obstacles to meeting underserved non-housing community development needs include the high land and construction costs for public facilities, capacity of local non-profit organizations to leverage funding for public services, lack of public and private sector support for public services, and lack of community support for public facilities and services. For Las Vegas metropolitan area Community and Special Needs information, please refer to the Southern Nevada Community Assessment, United Way and Nevada Community Foundation – 2003 available at <http://www.nevadacf.org/CommunityAssessment.pdf>.

4. Specific Long-term and Short-term Objectives

The high priority community development activities from Tables 33 and 34 are provided with goals for each accomplishment type. The high priority activities are priorities that the City expects to fund over the four-year period of this plan. The medium and low priority community development activities are not provided with goals, because the City does not expect to fund these priorities.

Table 35 below shows the community development activities and accomplishment types that the City of Las Vegas is proposing to complete over the four-year period of this plan. The goals for each activity are shown for the first program year. Future program year goals will be shown within each annual Action Plan over the four-year period of this plan. Accomplishment type goals may change if the funding sources mentioned above in Tables 33 and 34 are reduced or increased.

Table 35 - Community Development Activities for 2006-2010

Community Development Activity	Accomplishment Type	Goal
03 - Public Facilities and Improvements (General)	11 - Public Facilities	2
03A - Senior Centers	11 – Public Facilities	0
03B - Handicapped Centers	11 – Public Facilities	1
03C - Homeless Facilities	11 – Public Facilities	1
03D - Youth Centers	11 – Public Facilities	1
03F - Parks, Recreational Facilities	11 – Public Facilities	0
03L - Sidewalks	11 – Public Facilities	0
03M - Child Care Centers	11 – Public Facilities	0
03P – Health Facilities	11 – Public Facilities	1
03T - Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	01 - People	5,996
05 - Public Services (General)	01 - People	6,911
05A - Senior Services	01 - People	1,590
05B – Services for the Disabled	01 - People	128
05D - Youth Services	01 - People	9,684

Community Development Activity	Accomplishment Type	Goal
05F - Substance Abuse Services	01 - People	0
05G - Battered and Abused Spouses	01 - People	929
05H - Employment Training	01 - People	680
05L - Child Care Services	01 - People	96
05M - Health Services	01 - People	0
05N - Abused and Neglected Children	01 - People	0
05O - Mental Health Services	01 - People	0
05Q - Subsistence Payments	01 - People	16

The first program year goals for senior centers, parks and recreational facilities, sidewalks, and child care centers are shown as zero, because there are current projects that are being funded with CDBG funds for these public facility and improvements categories. For the public services categories, the first program year goals for substance abuse services, health services, abused and neglected children, and mental health services are shown as zero, because the goals are included within other categories such as public services (general), senior services, disabled services, and youth services.

For more information on community development objectives, please refer to the Community Development Needs Table in this plan.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

1. Goals, Programs, and Policies for Reducing Poverty

The City of Las Vegas intends to use Consolidated Plan funding to help reduce the number of persons living below the poverty level. One of HUD's and the City's goals is to help residents living below the poverty level become self-sufficient. To achieve this goal, the City will provide housing assistance, supportive services, emergency resources, employment training, and other forms of assistance.

Over the four-year period of this plan, the City plans to fund several programs and projects with CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA funds that will benefit poverty level

families in the City of Las Vegas. The Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas (HACLTV) plans to fund programs over the next four years that provide housing assistance to poverty level families within the City of Las Vegas.

The City's programs and projects will assist residents by providing new jobs, job placement, vocational training, affordable child care and preschool, English as a Second Language training, transportation assistance, senior services, and educational opportunities. The City plans to continue to partner with the following organizations:

- Local non-profit organizations
- Nevada Development Authority
- University of Nevada-Las Vegas (UNLV)
- Community College of Southern Nevada (CCSN)
- Head Start program
- Southern Nevada Workforce Investment Board
- Nevada Micro Enterprise Initiative
- Clark County and other local jurisdictions
- State of Nevada
- Local businesses

2. Reduction of the Number of Poverty Level Families

The City's programs that assist residents living below the poverty level have a limited amount of funding and can only assist a limited number of residents. These programs are unlikely to significantly reduce the number of poverty level families.

There are other factors that are beyond the control of the City. These factors include the local business environment, regional economy, education levels, national economy, housing costs, transportation costs, and other factors.

According to the 2000 Census for the City of Las Vegas:

- 10,166 families or 8.6 percent (%) living below the poverty level
- 56,053 individuals or 11.9 percent (%) living below the poverty level
- 4,552 families with female householder, no husband present or 21.4 percent (%) living below the poverty level
- 2,012 families with female householder, no husband present with related children under 5 years or 34.3 percent (%) living below the poverty level

The 2000 Census data shows that the City's highest priority would be to assist families with female householder, no husband present with related children under 5 years because of the high percentage of 34.3 percent (%) living below the poverty level. This shows the importance of programs that help to reduce poverty among families such as affordable child care, affordable preschool, job placement, and housing assistance.

Consolidated Plan funded programs and projects will assist individuals and families living below the poverty level directly and target the low and moderate-income neighborhoods. Additional resources and funding are needed to reduce the number

of families and individuals living below the poverty level.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

Not Applicable

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.

*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.

2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.
6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. Non-homeless Special Needs Populations

Table 36 below indicates the estimated number of persons for each special needs category who have needs for housing and supportive services. The special needs population numbers are for the greater Las Vegas area. This information is also listed in the non-homeless special needs table included in this plan.

Table 36 – Special Needs Populations

Special Needs Category	Housing Needed	Supportive Services Needed
Elderly and Frail Elderly	58,000	34,800
Persons with Severe Mental Illness	23,100	23,100
Developmentally Disabled	19,000	19,000
Physically Disabled	35,500	35,500
Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	6,000	6,000
Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	4,800	4,800
Total	146,400	123,200

Source: Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, State of Nevada, BBC Research and Consulting – 2002, http://www.bbcresearch.com/library/nevada_final_report.pdf; State of Nevada; Clark County.

2. Priority Non-homeless Special Needs

Table 37 below lists the housing and supportive services priority needs for each special needs category. According to the table, all of the special needs categories are high priorities for housing and supportive services in the City. Over the four-year period of this plan, the City plans on funding programs and projects that will benefit elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, alcohol/other drug addicted, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Table 37 - Special Needs Housing and Supportive Services Priority Needs

Special Needs Category	Housing	Supportive Services
Elderly and Frail Elderly	High	High
Persons with Severe Mental Illness	High	High
Developmentally Disabled	High	High
Physically Disabled	High	High
Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	High	High
Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	High	High

3. Basis for Assigning Priorities for Special Needs

The priorities are designated according to community needs based on information from the Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment and public input from the citizen participation process. The non-homeless special needs activities are designated as high, medium, or low based on whether the activity will be funded,

may be funded, or will not be funded. The City plans on funding programs and projects that benefit all of the special needs categories which are high priorities for housing and supportive services.

As stated in the Managing the Process section on pages 13-18, two (2) community focus groups were held and community needs surveys were mailed out to residents of the low and moderate-income areas to gather public input. The community surveys stated for the public to tell us what is important to them and their neighborhoods. The community surveys included sections on community needs for selected special needs populations including seniors and persons with disabilities.

According to Table 4 - Community Survey Results on page 15, the public input results for selected special needs populations indicates the following needs in order of priority:

Special Needs Population: Seniors

1. Repair your Home
2. Senior Services
3. Affordable Homes
4. Assisted Living
5. Affordable Apartments
6. Adult Daycare

Special Needs Population: Persons with Disabilities

1. Disabilities Services
2. Repair your Home
3. Assisted Living
4. Affordable Homes
5. Affordable Apartments

The community survey results indicated that the highest priorities for seniors are to repair their homes, receive senior services, and live in affordable homes. The results indicated that the highest priorities for persons with disabilities are to receive disabilities services, repair their homes, and live in assisted living facilities. The results also show that both selected special needs populations need housing rehabilitation assistance and need supportive services.

4. Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

Several current and planned public services programs address these underserved needs of non-homeless special needs populations. Senior and special needs services are underserved needs in the community. The City has funded and plans to fund programs that provide services to senior and special needs populations.

The main obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the lack of available funding for non-homeless special needs facilities and services. CDBG funds have decreased significantly and are continuing to decrease each year making it more difficult to serve the low and moderate-income and special needs populations in the City.

The high costs of housing are making it difficult for non-homeless special needs populations to afford to live in the City. A larger share of their income is being spent on their housing payment, which is leaving them with less income to pay for basic resources and services.

For Las Vegas metropolitan area special needs information, please refer to the 2002 Nevada Special Needs Housing Assessment, BBC Research and Consulting available at http://www.bbcresearch.com/library/nevada_final_report.pdf and the 2003 Southern Nevada Community Assessment, Nevada Community Foundation available at <http://www.nevadacf.org/CommunityAssessment.pdf>.

5. Existing Facilities and Services

For information on existing facilities and services for persons with special needs:

- For elderly and frail elderly persons, please refer to the State of Nevada Department of Human Resources, Division of Aging Services at <http://aging.state.nv.us/> or <http://www.nvaging.net/>.
- For persons with severe mental illness, please refer to the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services at <http://mhds.state.nv.us/mh/index.shtml> or Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services <http://mhds.state.nv.us/sn/index.shtml>.
- For persons with developmental disabilities, please refer to the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services, Nevada Developmental Services at <http://mhds.state.nv.us/ds/index.shtml> or Desert Regional Center at <http://mhds.state.nv.us/drc/>.
- For persons with physical disabilities, please refer to the State of Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disability Services at http://www.hr.state.nv.us/directors/disabilitysvcs/dhr_odsprog.htm.
- For persons with alcohol/ other drug addicted problems, please refer to the State of Nevada Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse website at <http://health2k.state.nv.us/BADA/>.
- For persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, please refer to the list of HOPWA service providers in the HOPWA section of this plan.

6. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and HOME Funds

The City allocates HOME funding to non-profit organizations that provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to homeless households with special needs including the mentally ill and elderly. The City plans to allocate HOPWA funding to service providers to provide tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The City plans to continue to allocate HOME funding for affordable rental multi-family housing acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation projects that benefit the elderly, frail elderly, and other special needs populations. The City plans to continue to use HOME funds for housing rehabilitation activities that benefit the elderly, frail elderly, and other special needs populations. The City will continue to fund housing and supportive services projects

that will help special needs populations become more self-sufficient.

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Special Needs Objectives response:

1. Specific Special Needs Objectives

Table 38 below lists the housing and supportive services objectives for each special needs category. The special needs categories include elderly and frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, developmentally disabled, physically disabled, alcohol/other drug addicted, and persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Please also refer to the Non-Homeless Special Needs Housing Table.

Table 38 - Special Needs Housing and Supportive Services Objectives

Special Needs Category	Housing	Supportive Services
Elderly and Frail Elderly	68	1,590
Persons with Severe Mental Illness	0	115
Developmentally Disabled	0	115
Physically Disabled	18	156
Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	31	70
Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families	1,243	1,485

2. Use of Available Resources for Special Needs

The City's housing and community development activities and resources for non-homeless special needs populations are included in the housing, homeless, and community development sections. Please refer to the Non-Homeless Special Needs Housing Table in this plan and the Action Plan project worksheets for the proposed special needs programs or projects. Other available resources for special needs include: Shelter Plus Care Program for persons with disabilities, Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities, Section 202 Low-Income Elderly Housing, Section 106 Counseling for Homebuyers, Homeowners, and Tenants including elderly and disabled, and the Ryan White Program for persons with HIV/AIDS.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA

Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.

2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).
4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.
6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

1. HOPWA Activities to be Undertaken

The City allocates HOPWA funding to HOPWA service providers located throughout the Las Vegas metropolitan area that provide housing assistance and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA service providers may assist clients with HIV/AIDS and their families with the following eligible activities:

- short-term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance
- tenant-based rental assistance
- housing operations
- housing leasing
- permanent housing placement
- resource identification
- housing information
- HIV/AIDS outreach/education
- emergency resource services
- supportive services

HOPWA funds leverage other resources, including programs involving housing, health care, and supportive services for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families through the Ryan White program and other Federal, State, local and private sources. The City requires that HOPWA service providers leverage other resources and coordinate their activities with other services providers to avoid duplication of services.

Table 39 below indicates the HOPWA priority needs. The table shows the estimated number of persons with HIV/AIDS with needs, based on current service levels, for each HOPWA activity. The table also shows the priority HOPWA needs for each HOPWA activity. Please also refer to the HOPWA Needs Table that is included in this plan.

Table 39 – Priority HOPWA Needs

HOPWA Activity	Estimated Needs	Priority Need
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	70	High
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	1,275	High
Facility-Based Programs	4	High
Units in Facilities Supported with Operating Costs	75	High
Units in Facilities Developed with Capital Funds and Placed in Service During the Program Year	8	High
Units in Facilities Developed with Capital Funds but not yet opened (Units Planned)	12	Medium
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs)	0	Low
Supportive Services	2,300	High
Housing Information Services/Resource Identification	3,000	High
Permanent Housing Placement Services	300	High

The HOPWA activities are designated as high, medium, or low based on whether the activity will be funded, may be funded, or will not be funded. The City plans on funding High Priority HOPWA activities that benefit persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Medium Priority HOPWA activities may be funded if there is funding

available. Low Priority HOPWA activities will not be funded without an amendment to this plan.

2. HOPWA Output Goals

Table 40 below indicates the HOPWA Output Goals. The table shows the estimated output goals for each HOPWA activity. The output goals are based on the number of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served each year. The High Priority HOPWA activities are the only activities included in this table. Please also refer to the HOPWA Needs Table that is included in this plan.

Table 40 – HOPWA Output Goals

HOPWA Activity	Output Goal
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	25
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	950
Facility-Based Programs	4
Units in Facilities Supported with Operating Costs	30
Units in Facilities Developed with Capital Funds and Placed in Service During the Program Year	8
Supportive Services	1,750
Housing Information Services/Resource Identification	2,700
Permanent Housing Placement Services	300

3. Housing Facility Projects

For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation). In the last program year, one HOPWA housing facility construction project produced eight new housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS. Currently, there are no HOPWA housing construction projects that are funded or underway. One HOPWA service provider is planning on replacing their 12 currently owned housing units within the next four years. These housing units are expected to be demolished because of the I-15 Freeway expansion.

4. Geographic Allocation for HOPWA

Table 41 below indicates the geographic allocation for HOPWA activities. These organizations serve not only the zip codes stated below, but serve the entire Clark County EMSA. The table shows a list of the HOPWA service providers for the Las Vegas metropolitan area and their zip code(s) service areas, HOPWA funding as of March 1, 2006, and whether or not the service provider is faith-based.

Table 41 – HOPWA Geographic Allocation

HOPWA Service Provider	Zip Code	HOPWA Funding	Faith-based?
Aid for AIDS of Nevada (AFAN)	89102	\$571,054	No
Caminar	89102, 89101	\$339,019	No
Diversity Leadership Institute	89106, 89101, 89120	\$21,932	No
Golden Rainbow	89109	\$66,981	No
Help of Southern Nevada	89104, 89119	\$255,940	No
Las Vegas Fighting AIDS in Our Community Today (FACT)	89106	\$108,804	No
Nevada Association of Latin Americans (NALA)	89101	\$105,717	No
Women's Development Center	89101, 89104	\$59,822	No

5. Lead Agency for HOPWA

The HOPWA program in Las Vegas is administered by the City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department. The HOPWA program is an entitlement grant program based on a renewable funding source pursuant to the number of HIV positive diagnoses as reported to the Center for Disease Control (CDC) by Clark County Health District (CCHD). The HOPWA grant covers Clark County, Nevada. This area is called the “EMSA” – Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area.

a. HOPWA Consultations

The City consulted with the CCHD, Clark County Social Services (CCSS), and Las Vegas Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) Ryan White Title I Planning Council regarding the needs and issues facing persons with HIV/AIDS in the HOPWA EMSA. CCSS administers the Ryan White Title I program for the Las Vegas EMA. City staff has attended Planning Council meetings regarding the Planning Council's Comprehensive Plan on issues such as housing and supportive services. City staff will continue to attend these meetings and work together with staff from the Planning Council, CCHD, and CCSS.

The Planning Council is dedicated to develop and coordinate an effective and comprehensive plan for healthcare and support services in the Las Vegas EMA to improve the quality and availability of care for individuals with HIV and their families. The EMA served by the Planning Council consists of Clark and Nye Counties in Nevada and Mohave County in Arizona. The Planning Council is an autonomous decision-making group, which engages in a broadly inclusive planning process for HIV services. The CARE Act of 1990 and the CARE Act, as amended, establish the basic roles and responsibilities of the Planning Council.

b. HOPWA Monitoring

For information on HOPWA monitoring, please refer to the Monitoring section on page 26 of this plan. The HOPWA monitoring process is the same as the other

Consolidated Plan programs.

6. HOPWA Certifications

This plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

1. Specific HOPWA Objectives

Table 42 below indicates the specific HOPWA objectives for each HOPWA activity. Information is included on the accomplishment type, goal (annual objective), and funding sources for each HOPWA activity for the four-year period of this plan. The High Priority HOPWA activities are the only activities included in this table. Please also refer to the HOPWA Needs Table and Community Development Needs Table that are included in this plan.

Table 42 – Specific HOPWA Objectives for 2006-2010

HOPWA Activity	Accomplishment Type	Goal	Funding Source
31K - Facility-Based Housing - Operations	10 - Housing Units	30	HOPWA, Other
31G - Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Payments	01 - People	950	HOPWA, Other
31F - Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	01 - People	25	HOPWA, Other
31E - Supportive Services	01 - People	1,750	HOPWA, Other
31I - Housing Information Services	01 - People	2,700	HOPWA, Other
31H - Resource Identification	01 - People	300	HOPWA, Other

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

1. City of Las Vegas Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

The City developed an updated Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing in 2004. The AI study is available in print form at the City of Las Vegas Neighborhood Services Department .

Summary of Las Vegas Impediments to Fair Housing Choice:

- Lack of Awareness about fair housing/reporting violations
- Lack of accessible housing/accessibility
- Discrimination
- Affordable Housing Concentration
- Lack of affordable housing

There is much good news about the state of fair housing in the City of Las Vegas:

- In general, the key persons interviewed for this AI said that discrimination is not a major problem in the City, instead the major problem is a lack of affordable housing.
- The distribution of affordable rental and single family housing throughout Clark County tends to be relatively even. Although some areas have a disproportionate share of affordable housing stock, the disparity is not great.
- Survey respondents did not identify major problems with the equality of City services in the City.
- Most people feel that the City has been working hard to mitigate fair housing barriers and is doing a decent job.

Table 43 - City of Las Vegas Fair Housing Action Plan

Policy	Objective
Increase citizens' understanding of fair housing laws.	Implement a fair housing campaign targeted at the City's Hispanic or Latino, African American, families and disabled populations. Utilize radio, television, billboards/signage, and newspaper ads.
	Design and distribute fair housing materials to community centers, libraries, and social service providers.
	Maintain a portion of the City's website to fair housing, with a link to HUD's site that can be used to submit a fair housing complaint.
Improve landlords, property managers and Realtors knowledge of fair housing laws.	Implement an aggressive education and training program about fair housing issues for landlords and property managers.
	Provide fair housing regulations and educational material to the Greater Las Vegas Area Realtors Associations (GLVAR).

Policy	Objective
Reduce fair housing impediments for people with disabilities.	Dedicate funding to improve accessibility of the City for persons with disabilities. Specifically, continue to add curb cuts and improve the crosswalk signage in intersections that are often used by persons with disabilities.
	Dedicate funding to provide more accessible housing for persons with disabilities, through home modifications, rehabilitation, and new construction.
	Provide fair housing regulations and educational material to the Southern Nevada Home Builders Association as well as architectural and engineering professional associations to prevent fair housing violations early in the development process.
Work with the Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas to ensure continued compliance with fair housing.	It is important that the City work with the Housing Authority of the City of Las Vegas to ensure that it is continuing to de-concentrate its public housing units to the extent possible and increase the number of units accessible to persons with disabilities.
Increase the City's role in fair housing.	Respondents to the fair housing survey suggested a stronger role for the city in mitigating fair housing. Although the San Francisco office of HUD receives and investigates fair housing complaints brought by Las Vegas residents, enforcement of Fair Housing Law is often more powerful and effective at the local level.
	Consider exploring the possibility of a joint agreement with other local government entities to support a local fair housing office including the hiring of a fair housing service provider using a portion of each entities federal entitlement grant funds.
	Maintain a portion of the city's website to fair housing, with a link to HUD's site that can be used to submit a fair housing complaint.
Better understand predatory lending problems and take actions to mitigate such activities if warranted.	The mail survey did not reveal that predatory lending activities were a major problem; however, interviews suggested that predatory lending is a growing concern in the City. The City should study the issue in more depth and determine if predatory lending is a significant problem.
Continue working with regional planning efforts to ensure an equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout the Greater Las Vegas Valley and improve regional public transit systems. Also, encourage the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Commission to put affordable housing and fair housing on their agenda.	

Attachment 1 - Housing Needs Table

CPMP Version 2.0

Housing Needs Table				Grantee:		City of Las Vegas												Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member		Dispropo rtionate Racial/ Ethnic Need?	# of Household s in lead- Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Populatio n
				Only complete blue sections. Do NOT type in sections other than blue.																					
				Current % of House- holds	Current Number of House- holds	4-Year Quantities								Multi-Year		% of Goal									
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	% of Goal				% HSHLD	# HSHLD						
Household Income <=30% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,496													100%	5,621	N	5,394	5,016			
			Any housing problems	70.1	2,449									0	####	H	Y	HCO	39.5	2220					
			Cost Burden > 30%	68.7	2,403									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	55.4	1,936									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,934																N				
			With Any Housing Problems	79.8	3,139									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden > 30%	75.5	2,971									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	67.2	2,645									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,385																N				
			With Any Housing Problems	95	1,316									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden > 30%	82.5	1,142									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	62.1	860									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
	All other hshld	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4,285																N					
		With Any Housing Problems	71.7	3,073	50							50	0	0%	H	Y	HCO								
		Cost Burden > 30%	68.4	2,929									0	####	H	Y	HCO								
		Cost Burden >50%	61.6	2,638									0	####	H	Y	HCO								
	Owner	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,071															N					
			With Any Housing Problems	68.9	1,427	25							25	0	0%	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden > 30%	68.5	1,419									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	51.9	1,075									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,298																N				
			With Any Housing Problems	74.4	966									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden > 30%	73.3	952									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	67.8	880									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	334																N				
			With Any Housing Problems	94.6	316									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden > 30%	85	284									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
			Cost Burden >50%	82	274									0	####	H	Y	HCO							
	All other hshld	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,054																N					
		With Any Housing Problems	70.6	744	12							12	0	0%	H	Y	HCO								
		Cost Burden > 30%	69.3	730									0	####	H	Y	HCO								
		Cost Burden >50%	64.7	682									0	####	H	Y	HCO								
		Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,497														100%	5,968	N	5,047			
			With Any Housing Problems	83.7	2,090	70							70	0	0%	H	Y	HCO	39.5	2357					
			Cost Burden > 30%	80.8	2,017									0	####	H	Y	HCO							

Attachment 1 - Housing Needs Table

[illegible]

Attachment 1 - Housing Needs Table

Household Income >50 to		Owner																						
		All other hsh				Elderly				Small Related				Large Related				All other hshol						
		With Any Housing Problems		58.3	3,110									0	####	M	Y	HO						
		Cost Burden > 30%		53.4	2,844										0	####	M	Y	HO					
		Cost Burden >50%		5.3	285									0	####	M	Y	HO						
		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	4,947																		Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		42.1	2,085									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		Cost Burden > 30%		41.8	2,070										0	####	H	Y	HCO					
		Cost Burden >50%		15.9	786									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	4,661																		Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		75.5	3,517	6							6	0	0%	H	Y	HCO						
		Cost Burden > 30%		73.3	3,415										0	####	H	Y	HCO					
		Cost Burden >50%		22.7	1,056									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	1,947																		Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		82	1,597									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		Cost Burden > 30%		54.8	1,066										0	####	H	Y	HCO					
		Cost Burden >50%		8.5	165									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		100%	2,197																		Y	
		With Any Housing Problems		75.5	1,658	73							73	0	0%	H	Y	HCO						
		Cost Burden > 30%		75.3	1,654										0	####	H	Y	HCO					
		Cost Burden >50%		28.4	624									0	####	H	Y	HCO						
		Total Any Housing Problem				271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	0		Total Disabled			7543				
		Total 215 Renter				120							120	0		Tot. Elderly			11360		Total Lead Hazard	16952		
		Total 215 Owner				146							146	0		Tot. Sm. Related			38573		Total Renters	69383		
		Total 215				266	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	0		Tot. Lg. Related			14297		Total Owners	41826		

Attachment 2 - Housing Market Analysis Table

CPMP Version 2.0						
City of Las Vegas						
<div> <div>Housing Market Analysis</div> <div>Complete cells in blue.</div> </div>						
Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedrooms	Total	Substandard Units
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		31043	25901	14954	71898	29546
Occupied Units: Owner		4963	23740	75340	104043	23799
Vacant Units: For Rent	9.4%	2847	2966	938	6751	3186
Vacant Units: For Sale	2.9%	194	800	1996	2990	34
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		39047	53407	93228	185682	56565
<u>Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)</u>		773	907	1,234		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)		597	716	828		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units		746	604	477	1827	0
Vacant Units		8	19	6	33	0
Vacant Units - Other Reasons		10	44	36	90	0
Modernization Units		52	7	0	59	59
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		816	674	519	2009	59
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)		\$4,000,000	\$4,400,000	\$3,900,000	12,300,000	

Attachment 3 - Homeless Needs Table

CPMP Version 2.0

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population					Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	City of Las Vegas											
					Emergency	Transitional			Data Quality - All boxes are (N) enumerations.											
1. Homeless Individuals					1473	675	2,332	4480	(N) enumerations ▼											
2. Homeless Families with Children					118	32	unknown	150												
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families				265	361	7,092	7718												
Total (lines 1 + 2a)					1738	1036	9424	12198												
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations					Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total	Data Quality - Each box is identified as A, E, and N.											
					Emergency	Transitional			(A) administrative records ▼											
1. Chronically Homeless					479 (E)	101 (E)	0	0												
2. Severely Mentally Ill					178 (A)	93 (A)														
3. Chronic Substance Abuse					575 (A)	301 (A)														
4. Veterans					371 (A)	195 (A)														
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS					59 (E)	13 (E)														
6. Victims of Domestic Violence					114 (A)	60 (A)														
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)					56 (N)	20 (N)														
8. Elderly (Over 65 years of age)					135 (N)	71 (N)														
Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	4-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4									
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete			Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	1000	1200	-200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	####	M	Y	CE
	Transitional Housing	1300	913	387	299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			299	0	0%	H	Y	CHE
	Permanent Supportive Housing	2543	820	1723	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			178	0	0%	H	Y	CHE
	Total	4843	2933	1910	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			477	0	0%			
Chronically Homeless		1607	603															H	Y	HEC

Attachment 3 - Homeless Needs Table

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	4-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4									
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete			Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	525	344	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	####	M	Y	CE
	Transitional Housing	3811	432	3379	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			150	0	0%	H	Y	CHE
	Permanent Supportive Housing	1940	124	1816	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			89	0	0%	H	Y	HEC
	Total	6276	900	5376	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			239	0	0%			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Attachment 4 - Non-Homeless Special Needs Table

CPMP Version 2.0																		
Grantee Name:		City of Las Vegas																
Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	Currently Available	GAP	4 Year Quantities								Total			Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HO
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	58000	16200	41800	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	53. Frail Elderly	22910	9600	13310	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	23100	1540	21560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	HC
	55. Developmentally Disabled	19100	675	18425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	HC
	56. Physically Disabled	35500	3900	31600	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	6000	384	5616	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0%	H	Y	HC
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	4800	1013	3787	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1243	0	0%	H	Y	HCA
	59. Public Housing Residents	8763	6226	2537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	HO
	Total	178173	39538	138635	1360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1360	0	0%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	34800	16200	18600	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	795	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	61. Frail Elderly	22910	9600	13310	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	795	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	23100	1540	21560	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	63. Developmentally Disabled	19100	675	18425	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	64. Physically Disabled	35500	3900	31600	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	6000	384	5616	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0%	H	Y	CO
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	4800	1013	3787	1243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1243	0	0%	H	Y	CA
	67. Public Housing Residents	8763	6226	2537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	####	H	Y	CO
	Total	154973	39538	115435	3250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3250	0	0%			

Attachment 5 - Community Development Needs Table

CPMP Version 2.0														
City of Las Vegas				Only complete blue sections.										
Housing and Community Development Activities				Needs	Current	Gap	4-Year Quantities		% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source	
							Year 1							Cumulative
							Goal	Actual						
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)														
02 Disposition 570.201(b)														
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)			4	2	2	2	2	0	0%	H	2,563,750	Y	C
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)			1	1	0	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	CO
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)			3	2	1	1	1	0	0%	H	80,673	Y	C
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)			4	3	1	1	1	0	0%	H	75,000	Y	C
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)			3	2	1	1	1	0	0%	H	325,000	Y	C
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	M	0	N	
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)			1	1	0	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	CO
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201©													
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	L	0	N	
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	L	0	N	
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	L	0	N	
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	M	0	N	
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)			1	1	0	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)			2	1	1	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)													
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)													
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)			2	1	1	1	1	0	0%	H	36,260	Y	C
	03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)													
	03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)													
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)														
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs			5,996	0	5996	5,996	5996	0	0%	H	123,822	Y	CE	
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)				0	0	0	0	0	0	###	M	0	N	
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)														
Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)			6,911	0	6911	6,911	6911	0	0%	H	279,403	Y	CE
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)			1,590	0	1590	1,590	1590	0	0%	H	47,444	Y	C
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)			128	0	128	128	128	0	0%	H	36,499	Y	C
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)													
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)			9,684	0	9684	9,684	9684	0	0%	H	279,612	Y	C
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	M	0	N	
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)			100	0	100	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)			929	0	929	929	929	0	0%	H	13,000	Y	C
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)			680	0	680	680	680	0	0%	H	52,000	Y	C
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)			0	0	0	0	0	0	###	M	0	N	
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e)													

Attachment 5 - Community Development Needs Table

Public	05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)												
	05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	96	0	96	96		96	0	0%	H	190,678	Y	C
	05M Health Services 570.201(e)	100	0	100	0		0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	100	0	100	0		0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	38	0	38	0		0	0	###	H	0	Y	C
	05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(e)												
	05Q Subsistence Payments 570.204	16	0	16	16		16	0	0%	H	5,000	Y	CE
	05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204												
	05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	50	0	50	50		50	0	0%	H	400,000	Y	CEH
	05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c												
	06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)												
	07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)												
	08 Relocation 570.201(i)												
	09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)												
	10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	1	1	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)												
	12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	70	0	70	70		70	0	0%	H	411,697	Y	HO
	13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	44	0	44	44		44	0	0%	H	447,024	Y	HO
	14A Rehab: Single-Unit Residential 570.202	101	0	101	101		101	0	0%	H	1,183,000	Y	CH
	14B Rehab: Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	14D Rehab: Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202												
	14E Rehab: Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202												
	14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	H	0	Y	CH
	14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	Y	CH
	15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0	0		0	0	###	M	0	N	
	16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)												
	16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)												
	17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)												
	17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)												
	17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)												
	17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)												
	18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)												
	18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)												
	18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance												
	19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad												
	19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca												
	19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building												
	19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education												
	19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property												
	19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal												

Attachment 5 - Community Development Needs Table

	19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal												
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees												
20 Planning 570.205													
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	2	2	0	2	2	0	0%	H	1,020,364	Y	CEH	
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206												
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	0	0	0		0	0	###	H	30,000	Y	C	
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206												
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)												
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)												
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	H	229,077	Y	H	
21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	3	0	3	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	H		
22 Unprogrammed Funds													
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing – development	12	0	12	0	0	0	###	H	0	Y	A	
	31K Facility based housing - operations	85	33	52	19	19	0	0%	H	14,873	Y	A	
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	1375	880	495	1,220	1220	0	0%	H	380,400	Y	A	
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	70	20	50	4	4	0	0%	H	18,062	Y	A	
	31E Supportive service	2300	1758	542	1,485	1485	0	0%	H	258,630	Y	A	
	31I Housing information services	3000	2522	478	2,650	2650	0	0%	H	135,539	Y	A	
	31H Resource identification	400	260	140	400	400	0	0%	H	2,000	Y	A	
	31B Administration - grantee	1	1	0	1	1	0	0%	H	26,580	Y	A	
31D Administration - project sponsor	8	8	0	5	5	0	0%	H	49,916	Y	A		
CDBG	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
	Production of new rental units	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
	Rental assistance	73	0	73	73	73	0	0%	H	90,000	Y	CE	
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	84	0	84	84	84	0	0%	H	333,000	Y	C	
	Homeownership assistance	0	0	0		0	0	###	M		N		
HOME	Acquisition of existing rental units	0	0	0		0	0	###	H		Y	H	
	Production of new rental units	70	0	70	70	70	0	0%	H	411,697	Y	H	
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	0	0	0		0	0	###	H		Y	H	
	Rental assistance	50	0	50	50	50	0	0%	H	400,000	Y	H	
	Acquisition of existing owner units	0	0	0		0	0	###	H		Y	H	
	Production of new owner units	0	0	0		0	0	###	H		Y	H	
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	17	0	17	17	17	0	0%	H	850,000	Y	H	
	Homeownership assistance	45	0	45	45	45	0	0%	H	447,024	Y	HO	
	Totals	34251	5500	28751	32427	0	32427	0	###				

Attachment 6 - HOPWA Needs Table

CPMP Version 2.0																				
City of Las Vegas				Only complete blue sections.																
HOPWA Performance Chart 1	Needs	Current	Gap	Year 1							Cumulative							Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source	
				Outputs Households				Funding			Outputs Households						Funding			
				HOPWA Assistance		Non-HOPWA	HOPWA Assistance				Non-HOPWA									
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual	Leveraged Non-HOPWA	Goal	Actual	% of Goal	Goal	Actual	% of Goal	HOPWA Budget			HOPWA Actual
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	70	20	50	4				18062		50000	4	0	0%	0	0	###	18062	0	Y	AO
Short-term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments	1375	880	495	1220				380400		440456	1220	0	0%	0	0	###	380400	0	Y	AO
Facility-based Programs	6	4	2	4				0		0	4	0	0%	0	0	###	0	0	Y	AO
Units in facilities supported with operating costs	85	33	52	19				14873		90385	19	0	0%	0	0	###	14873	0	Y	AO
Units in facilities developed with capital funds and placed in service during the program year	0	0	0	0				0		0	0	0	##	0	0	###	0	0	N	
Units in facilities being developed with capital funding but not yet opened (show units of housing planned)	12	0	12	0				0		0	0	0	##	0	0	###	0	0	Y	AO
Stewardship (developed with HOPWA but no current operation or other costs) Units of housing subject to three- or ten-year use agreements	0	0	0	0				0		0	0	0	##	0	0	###	0	0	N	
Adjustment for duplication of households (i.e., moving between types of housing)				0																
Subtotal unduplicated number of households/units of housing assisted	1548	937	611	1247	0	0	0	413335	0	580841	1247	0		0	0		413335	0		
Supportive Services				Outputs Individuals							Outputs Individuals									
Supportive Services in conjunction with housing activities (for households above in HOPWA or leveraged other units)	2300	1758	542	1485				258630		1826647	1485	0	0%	0	0	###	258630	0	Y	AO
Housing Placement Assistance				Outputs Individuals																
Housing Information Services	3000	2522	478	2650				135539		100000	2650	0	0%	0	0	###	135539	0	Y	AO
Permanent Housing Placement Services	400	260	140	400				0		0	400	0	0%	0	0	###	0	0	Y	AO
Housing Development, Administration, and Management Services																				
Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources								2000		0							2000	0	Y	AO
Project Outcomes/Program Evaluation (if approved)																	0	0	N	
Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)								26580		0							26580	0	Y	A
Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of total) (i.e., costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting)								49916		0							49916	0	Y	AO

HOPWA Performance Chart 2

Type of Housing Assistance	Total Number of Households Receiving Assistance	Average Length of Stay [in weeks]	Number of Households Remaining in Project at the End of the Program Year	Number of Households that left the Project	What happened to the Households that left the project?		Housing Stability			
						PY1	Cumulative	Stable	Unstable	Percent Stable / Total
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Emergency Shelter		0	PY1	PY1	#REF!
					Temporary Housing		0	#REF!	#REF!	
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Emergency Shelter		0	PY1	PY1	#REF!
					Temporary Housing		0	#REF!	#REF!	
Facility-based Housing Assistance	0	PY1	PY1	#VALUE!	Emergency Shelter		0	PY1	PY1	#REF!
					Temporary Housing		0	#REF!	#REF!	

Attachment 7 - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

City of Las Vegas

CPMP Version 2.0

New Specific Objective

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-1 Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing							
DH-1 (1)	Specific Objective - End Chronic Homelessness.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public facility or infrastructure activities				#DIV/0!
				2006	1		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	0		#DIV/0!
				2008	1		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	0		#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Support the construction, rehabilitation, or expansion of 1 emergency shelter or transitional housing facility.	Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
DH-1 Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing								
DH-1 (2)	Specific Objective - Increase the number of homeless persons moving into permanent housing.	Source of Funds #1 - HOME	Performance Indicator #1 - Tenant-Based Rental Assistance				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	50		0%	
				2007	45		0%	
				2008	45		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	40		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				180	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #2 - Public Service Activities				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2 -		2006	73		0%	
				2007	70		0%	
	2008			65		0%		
	Specific Annual Objective - Assist 50 households with tenant-based rental assistance and 73 households with child care, transportation, utility, and case management assistance.	Source of Funds #3	2009	60		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				268	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!		
	MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!	



**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
DH-1 Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing								
DH-1 (3)	Specific Objective - End chronic homelessness.	Source of Funds #1 - ESG	Performance Indicator #1 - Number of homeless persons given overnight shelter.				#DIV/0!	
				2006	6317		0%	
		Source of Funds #2 - CDBG		2007	6100		0%	
				2008	5800		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	5500		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				23717	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!	
				2006			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide 6,317 homeless persons with transitional and emergency housing and services.	Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
				2006			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing							
DH-2 (1)	Specific Objective - Increase the supply of affordable rental housing.	Source of Funds #1 - HOME	Performance Indicator #1 - Number of rental units constructed per project or activity				#DIV/0!
				2006	70		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	50		0%
				2008	40		0%
		Source of Funds #3	2009	40		0%	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			200	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
		2008				#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Acquire and construct 70 multi-family rental housing units for low and moderate-income households.	Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing							
DH-2 (2)	Specific Objective - Improve access to affordable owner housing and affordable owner housing for minorities.	Source of Funds #1 - ADDI	Performance Indicator #1 - Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers				#DIV/0!
				2006	45		0%
		Source of Funds #2 - HOME		2007	42		0%
				2008	40		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	40		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		167	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide downpayment and closing cost assistance to 45 low and moderate-income households.	Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing							
DH-2 (3)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - HOPWA	Performance Indicator #1 - Homelessness Prevention (Supportive Services)				#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2006	1485		0%
				2007	1450		0%
				2008	1425		0%
		Source of Funds #3	2009	1400		0%	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			5760	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!
				2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Assist 1,485 HIV/AIDS persons with supportive services including emergency resources, food vouchers, transportation assistance, and other services.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!
				2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing							
DH-2 (4)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - HOPWA	Performance Indicator #1 - Rental units rehabilitated (Housing Operations)				#DIV/0!
				2006	19		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	19		0%
				2008	19		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	19		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		76	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide housing operations for 19 housing units for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, including supportive services.	Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing								
DH-2 (5)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - HOPWA	Performance Indicator #1 - Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (STRMU Assistance)				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	1220		0%	
				2007	1220		0%	
				2008	1200		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	1200		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				4,840	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
	2008					#DIV/0!		
	Specific Annual Objective - Assist 1,220 HIV/AIDS clients and their families with Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance, including supportive services.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing							
DH-2 (6)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - HOPWA	Performance Indicator #1 - Homelessness Prevention (Housing Information and Resource Identification)				#DIV/0!
				2006	3050		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	3000		0%
				2008	2900		0%
		Source of Funds #3	2009	2800		0%	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			11750	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
		2008				#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Assist 3,050 HIV/AIDS clients and their families with housing information, resource identification, and housing placement services.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH-3 Sustainability of Decent Housing							
DH-3 (1)	Specific Objective - Improve the quality of owner housing.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Owner occupied units rehabilitated				#DIV/0!
				2006	51		0%
		Source of Funds #2 - HOME		2007	46		0%
				2008	41		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	36		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		174	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #2 - Public service activities				#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Complete the rehabilitation of 51 housing units for low and moderate-income households. Assist 25 low and moderate-income households with housing rehabilitation.			2006	25		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	20		0%
				2008	15		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	10		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		70	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
DH-3 Sustainability of Decent Housing								
DH-3 (2)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Owner occupied units rehabilitated				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	50		0%	
				2007	45		0%	
				2008	40		0%	
		Source of Funds #3		2009	35		0%	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				170	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Complete minor rehabilitation of 50 homes for persons with special needs, including seniors.	Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!



Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment								
SL-1 (1)	Specific Objective - Improve quality / increase quantity of neighborhood facilities for low-income persons.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public facility or infrastructure activities				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	3		0%	
				2007	2		0%	
				2008	1		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	1		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				7	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2 -				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Construct, improve, and expand 3 public facilities, including 1 youth center for low and moderate-income persons.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment								
SL-1 (2)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	2		0%	
				2007	1		0%	
				2008	1		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	0		#DIV/0!		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				4	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Construct, improve, and expand 2 public facilities for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
				2008			#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #3	2009			#DIV/0!		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed	
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment								
SL-1 (3)	Specific Objective - Improve the services for low/mod income persons.	Source of Funds #1- CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public Service Activities				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006	10721		0%	
				2007	10500		0%	
				2008	10000		0%	
		Source of Funds #3	2009	9500		0%		
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				40721	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2 -				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
	2008					#DIV/0!		
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide public services for 10,721 low and moderate income persons.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!	
		Source of Funds #2		2006			#DIV/0!	
				2007			#DIV/0!	
2008						#DIV/0!		
Source of Funds #3		2009				#DIV/0!		
MULTI-YEAR GOAL					0	#DIV/0!		



Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment							
SL-1 (4)	Specific Objective - Increase range of housing options & related services for persons with special needs.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public service activities				#DIV/0!
				2006	1718		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	1600		0%
				2008	1500		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	1400		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		6218	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Assist 1,718 persons with special needs, including seniors and persons with disabilities, with public services.	Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment							
SL-1 (5)	Specific Objective - End chronic homelessness.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Homelessness prevention				#DIV/0!
				2006	3719		0%
		Source of Funds #2 - ESG		2007	3500		0%
				2008	3250		0%
		Source of Funds #3	2009	3000		0%	
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL			13469	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
		2008				#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide 3,719 homeless persons with public services, including job training, transportation assistance, food resources, case management, and other assistance.	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!



Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL-2 Affordability of Suitable Living Environment							
SL-2 (1)	Specific Objective - Improve the services for low/mod persons.	Source of Funds #1 - CDBG	Performance Indicator #1 - Public service activities				#DIV/0!
				2006	4436		0%
		Source of Funds #2		2007	4200		0%
				2008	4000		0%
		Source of Funds #3		2009	3800		0%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		16436	0	0%
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
	Specific Annual Objective - Provide affordable educational opportunities, pre-school, and/or child care services for 4,436 low and moderate income children.	Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL			0	#DIV/0!

**New Specific
Objective**

Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

Specific Obj. #	Outcome/Objective Specific Annual Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
SL-3 Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment							
SL-3 (1)	Specific Objective	Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #1				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #2				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
	Source of Funds #3	2009				#DIV/0!	
	MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!	
	Specific Annual Objective	Source of Funds #1	Performance Indicator #3				#DIV/0!
				2006			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #2		2007			#DIV/0!
				2008			#DIV/0!
		Source of Funds #3		2009			#DIV/0!
		MULTI-YEAR GOAL				0	#DIV/0!